sistency resist the demand." Dick Turp

sist their demands."

sunder it. The rebels

this resolution, but we presume it met son

coln's proclamation in April of last year,

and who had not heard of the results whi

son, would readily set about the arrangement

waited upon the enterprise of Lee and Jack-

We already know the terms the rebels wi

sion. These they cannot have. The Govern

o the maintenance of the Union unimpaired

a peace must be conquered. It is folly to hope

return of esteem, unless these are brought

een much service, recently remarked that both

sides would continue to fight until they fought

n less extensive combats. He saw already

that the two armies had fought out into a posi

other. The belittling talk that prevailed on

each side at the outbreak of the war has ceased.

live Northerners is heard no more. The feel-

durance and slim resources, that its valor was

ideas of the nature of the controversy and of

earned to respect each other, and after thes

iany hard fought and hotly contested fields

honor of the old ling and the integrity

America against whatever foes should assai

ed. It may be so conquered either by physi

and use of large resources and more men-

thus for prevent any solution of our difficult

that it can only terminute by the utter and

of all its resources. In the progress of accom-

plishing this we may prepare to receive propositions of peace. It will not do to nego

while they deem themselves the strongest.

Bolt is stated that Stonewall Jackson

flight from Maryland, turned upon his horse

ose that Stonewall cursed her, for Stoney

innan Neison, which occurred in this city a lf-past eight o'clock this morning. The deceased was bred a sailor, and was a icer of the Navy while holding his commis

aring.
The funeral of the deceased will take place

al Order, No. 47-A.

ally overwhelming in the field-the

ull in words, has been swept away, and ju

about by force of arms. An officer, who ha

for a revival of confidence in the South, or

They will accept nothing short of this

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

GEO D PRENTICE Editors.

AGENTS. E. Ore w. Beaville H. J. Hawdden, Hryn Raville H. White, Wt. Sheeting J. II Smit N. Richamood.
N. Ya sphan, Greenobury.
H. Ki Shey, M. Vernaulle.
H. Ki Shey, M. Vernaul.
Lambdin, Esphin-ville.
Ville.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

Kentucky was long ago made on paper a mem-ber of the so-called Confederate States, though peretofore few perhans have deemed the fact bowever, that the Confederate armies have inthis maner revolution, by subingating the Comomes somewhat important to scratinize the

ebel statute-book, but fortunately the rebel search for it there; they boldly announce it, ver they go. General Humphrey Marhall, we understand, made a speech at Mt. Sterling last Monday, in which he was par-neularly explicit on this point. The Cincin-

General Marshall, according to the Comreial, had an appointment to speak the folowing day at Owingsville, where of course and we have heard of other rebel leaders ng to the same effect elsewhere in the We are informed that the Statesman, the rebel organ in the rebel lines, speaks in the like strain in loud tones. The proclamation is in truth made everywhere by the rebel-leaders. Indeed, it is after all but saying, that, be executed in her limits. The fact is contained in the general assumption that Kentucky is a member of the Confederate States. ertheless, we are not a little obliged to the rebel leaders for so prominently exhibiting the fact. It saves us the trouble of performing a ask which otherwise we could not have avoid-

man would care to carry about with him, i chibited thus distinctly and anthoritatively, do you not feel prompted to more carnest friendly comfort may break the soldier's as the last feather did that of the camel. ble-bodied man of you between the ages of ghteen and forty-five, whether loyal or dis-val, will be swept away into the ranks of the in some of the most loyal States, that the and poverty. Conscription and banishment with an earthquake's gulp will swallow up the population of the State This will be armies here succeed in their undertaking. The order that afterwards it may be turned back The career of Kentucky will be The scroll of her history will be swiftly rolled back, until the hand of the desolator reaches colitade darker and bloodier even than that the ultimate tate of Kentncky, if the rebel ar-

her ultimate fate will not be long deferred. mind, disloyal as well as loyal, must pray may be overwhelmed and overwhelmed speed Assuredly we all without dis have abundant reason so to pray.

That famous Southern romancer, Descheme for the benefit of the Jeff Davis Gov planters on the subject, which makes some curious revelatious. It seems that the loan has not yet amounted to much practically, because when the time for the payment arri DeBow wishes the planters to understand tha capital is being largely invested in t is obvious that the subjects of Jeff Davis reasury notes, even with all the known liaankees or to destruction by the rebel soldiers Cotton baving thus assumed a market valu DeBow tells the planters that the Confederate Government expects them to fork over their subscriptions, either in money or

est, furnishes us with a summary of the state of the rebel finances, compiled from official outs submitted to the Confederate Conhas been but little more than one million them only ten millions. The finances of the war upon so small a population—that they sending all their money out of the country for pelled to commence and operate large mann-

can readily see that their finances are exmy bears pretty hard on the interminable and inxarious trains of our armies. "It would not be possible," be said to Las Casas at St. Helena, "to form a perfect army without a revolu in the manners and education of the so dier, and perhans even in the officer. This no perfect army nntil, in imitation of the Romans, the sol her shall receive his supply of wheat or barly, grind it in his hand-mill, and on an army until we abolish all our mon strone trains of civil attendants." It will do mind those striking words, not, indeed, as an rather as a standing admonition to "retrenchment and reform.

The best press for pressing the life ont o he rebellion would be the press of all the fellows into the service who refuse to volunteer

in Kentucky that we hope every rascal of them will have the chicken-pox. The United States is God's land, and i could no more be divided into two emplres

The rebels don't talk about Bear regar ow, but Brey is in every rebel mouth.

ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS. - All the world knows that there is such a thing as killing a man with kindness, and we have many who, PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNI like Captain Polworth in Cooper's "Lione of ham to a person dying with fever, because rital principle. But this misplaced kindne has attracted the attention of tien. Hulleck at whose request the Seurtary Commission by ADVERTIGIOS HAPES-INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE Weekly Journal - each aquare 10 times or teas , the practice of sending presents to soldiers

articles supposed to be conducive to the corvenience of their camp life. To the know rounds, while thousands have probably bee troyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part all that have been received by those to whom whine to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For the urpose, letters and such other small and ligh articles as can be transmitted by mail would

have been much better. Larger gifts occasio serious practical mischief-men and officer being naturally averse to throwing then which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally until they learn better by dear bonglit experi ence, undertake to carry an excessive amount clothing. To this cause, and to the excess

ive baggage of their officers, some of the se rest losses of the Union forces in the presen war are attributed by the highest military au the attempt to secure comfort by the possess of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack be ing thrown away at the first hard, long con tinued march, while the light one is re tained, and the long and heavily ladened wag wealth in fact as well as in fancy, it besomewhat important to sentilize the mediate fate of our people, if these armies of a regiment in the field should be supplied with the barest necessities for the temporary This fate may be found duly set forth in the treatment of the sick, who in all serious case

are removed as fast as possible to general ho ders now in our borders do not leave us to pitals, where the supplies of the regiment are mental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it-occur sions the frequent detention and separatio from the regiment of the few articles essentia to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Com mission has from the first protested against a well as against the greater evil of the commo attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into

the field too many of the means of comfort t which they are habituated in civil life. We sincerely trust that the advice of th nust not be anderstood as applicable to the general hospitals to which invalids and the rounded are transferred from the camps and liberally sent hereafter as they have been since the war brought its first sad reality to our very doors which called forth such an ontgush of sympathy and liberality as the world never sever before witnessed. Continue to send elicacies for the convalescing, and those eoo ing beverages which our women know so well how to prepare for fevered lips. But we mus refrain from sending such proofs of regard and affection to our dear ones in the camps, a may prove dangerous to their health and break them down in their toilsome marches. If it is recollected, that a musket, knapmek, haver sack, canteen, and blanket—which are all in dispensable-weigh about as much as an

will be easy for us to imagine that the las friendly comfort may break the soldier's back There has been no time during the wa when the needs of the Government for men were greater and more pressing than they are may well excite apprehension, anxiety, and even alarm. It should also excite action—it

should lead to a draft at once. The Govern saved, and, if the great object cannot be achieve triotic people, military service must of conri at stake, is entitled to the services of all it

vernment had had reserves with which to reinforce Gen. McClellan during his late buttles in Maryland, the rebels never would have es caped him. They would now be prisoners of game got away. This is mortifying in the

es in battle and by sickness are scar made good by the fruits of the new levy This being the case, under the tardiness with which the army s filled up, the Government should proceed to a draft at once for the balin reserve. The rebellion will never be quelland in greater abundance. It is no time no o dally-if men will not volunteer draft

THE FARNCH IN MEXICO.-The Paris corr in an extract which we publish below makes Franco-Mexican question. The French army 80,000 men, and is to remain in that countr een tought up for the expedition. The Engineer who has been sent out is not going to locate a road from Vera Cruz to the capital "till after he has located a road across the 1sthmus, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacifica road intended to counteract the l'acific rail

The Times, commenting upon this intel scheme of conquest and occupation in the New World by the French troops schemes look to nothing less than a coloni empire in Mexico, whose revenues shall be d red from the rich silver and gold mines d almost entirely worthless by the politica disorders that have prevailed. It is well for us to keep an eye on these things. They are ntimately related to the purposes which th tertain with reference to the breaking up of stead of a series of petty and rival Govere the destruction of all their selfish schen

PROPOSITIONS FROM PARSICENT JUAREZ. From the Paris Patrie.

party. Correspondence of the London Globe 1 PARIS, Monday, Sept. 8.

JECKER NATURALIZED IN FRANCE. Man
gnificant acts of the Executive, which do no
pear in the Monitenr, are yet dispear in the Monitenr, are yet discoverable perusal of Le Bulletin des Lois, which do

Fleurns, a large transport from Tonlon, was lost, go to swell the account, already pretty

Ber It is said that our army drags after i and army wagons. No wonder it as so often proved too slow to catch any-

endered more perilous at home than that of

There is not an unprejudiced man in Union who will not respond to the sent ment of the St. Louis Republican, when it says we are always sure of the truth when General McClellan writes a despatch. No sinful if a follow the perusal of his reports to he Government. The dass not have the biof the Communing General thrust ponipasly in his face. It is not "I did this." o pursuant to my orders," but "Gen. A. or en. B. accomplished this or that," and "the roops behaved magnificently." McClellan's odesty is a jewel.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "The uest desire of the people of the Confederate ates for peace is known to the North Thenever the United States are prepared to ave peace, it can be obtained upon proper rms." Well, the United States are prepare have peace on the basis of the preservation the Union. These are "proper terms. he United States are prepared to have pence on these terms and on no other; and the Uni-ed States are resolved to have peace.

the late battle between Rosecrans and Price luka, "neither Grant nor (trd, strange to y, heard the roar of battle and did not c p in the night." The St. Louis News of las riday says, "Major-General Grant arrived in this city yesterday for a brief recreation. Rosecrans, we presume, is recreating by vig

The Grenada Appeal says there isn't ough hemp in the country to hang half of e rebels that the Federal Government threatas to hang. But has the Appeal duly calcuted how many rebels each rope may throttle before becoming unfit for service?

When we hear from any particular point at the enemy has been hemmed in on all ides and cannot possibly escape, we are apt o conclude that the next news will be that e enemy has escaped. Very great were the wars of Cæsar

Alexander, and Napoleon, but we shall prob-oly conclude, after a little talk with the taxtherers, that this is the war for our money Every epauletted fellow strutting about streets when he is able to be on duty should we his spurs backed off as unceremoniously as one would back off those of a cowardly

Some of the Republican papers say that er remain in the field just a few days longer. Men may think it important to attend their business and take care of their estates,

but what will their business and their estate of if officers of the army were not dismissed from the service with too great haste. probably there wouldn't be half so many re

We shouldn't wonder if the rebels we hang a few hundred of their own spies for attle-fields. To these, donations may be as fooling them in regard to the feelings of the people of Maryland.

of If hunger, as they say, "can eat through a stone wall," we should think that bravery might eat through Stonewall Jackson and his

deracy's wall. It must be perfectly intelligible to every rebel that can read writing. The rebels in Kentucky are duily aughtly in rapid pursuit-not of the Union

men but of their goods and chattels. Gen. Lee may be an officer of considon, but he couldn't penetrate Maryland and Pennsylvania. There's glory in fighting for our coun

y, and shame in holding back. Choose ye etween glory and shame.

The rebels in the interior have stolen a

reat many boots, but we look for Buell to rk them out of 'em. some of the rebels that are captured | lect and in will.

nto a big gun first. When we get the querillas in prison

THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX .of Congress, to collect the national tax, are making their arrangements and will soon com-nence operations. The Commissioner of lowing important regulations, which are of rital interest to our business community:

ital interest to our business community:

1. All mechanics, except those who mentage to repairs, must be registered as manufacturers, and must take out a license as such if their annual sales amount to \$1,000.

2. But mechanics and other manufacturer who sell their own manufactures at the place where they are produced are not required to take out an additional license as traders. This demand include rectifiers, who must pay loof. oes not include rectifiers, who must pay both

3. If manufacturers have an office, depot, tore-room, or agency, at a place different room the place where the goods are made, or f they sell the manufacturers of others, in addition to their own, they must pay a traders as well as a manufacturers license. Thus, a obseconist who both makes cigars and keepe or sale goods in his line which he has purchased, must take out both licenses. So must a druggist, who also makes patent articles, or medicines, &c., for which he has a private formula or receipt.

by the sack, or any other article in the inal package, are reckoned as wholesale

clivered to be transmitted. But railroad and clegraph companies are not required to stamp leir own despatches over their own lines. 8. Arrangements will be made with the col-lector of this district to supply stamps to par-ea desiring to purchase \$50 worth or over, at the rates of discount established by the Treas-

hange, which is now something above th at par. 10. On and after October 1st the followin

three times the amount of duty or tar imposes by the law, one-half of which goes to the informer. These taxes are, of course, in addi-tion to the State and city licenses now im tion to file State and city licenses now im posed, and the accumulation of expenses wi materially affect the smaller dealers, wh abound in every part of the city. The prose cution of delinquents is made imperative of the collectors, who hold the names and resi dences of all dealers, so that escape from the penalty is next to impossible.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

WILLIAM NELSON .- We have never been called on to record a more distressing affair than the sad termination of an unfortunate difficulty between Major General William Nelso nd Brig.-General Jefferson C. Davis, resulting in the death of the former, yesterday more ing, at the Galt House, about 8 o'clock. As the cunistances will undergo a legal investiga tion to-morrow morning before Judge Johnon, we deem it judicious to make no referen to them, for it is impossible to reconcile the

We may mention, however, that General Nelson slapped Gen. Davis in the face, and then walked through the west door and into the passage leading to the Ladies' Reception room, and as he turned from the with the avident states, and the passage leading to the Ladies' were of only the passage leading to the Ladies' were of the Case was shared in Passage leading to the Union, which he was bound to preserve the Union the Union the Union the Union the Union t then walked through the west door and into the passage leading to the Ladies' Reception room, and as he turned from there with the evident intention of going up stairs, he was confronted by Gen. Davis, who discharged a pistol when within eight or ten feet of him, the shot taking effect in his right breast. Gen. Nelson recled a little as he was struck, but walked into the room next to the parlor, where he was laid on a mattress on the floor, and assistance sought for. All efforts were unavailing, and he died in fifteen min-floor the case was shared in England. We were of opinion that South Carolina had no clue, and it may be allowed that this view of the legal were of opinion that South Carolina had no clue, and it may be allowed that this view of the legal were to opinion that South Carolina had no clue, and it may be allowed that this view of the legal were of opinion that South Carolina had no clue, and it may be allowed that this view of the legal were of opinion that South Carolina had no clue, and it follows that the Sontherne Government was entitled to restrain her in such a proceeding. But when South Carolina was struck, but walked into the room next to the parlor, where he was laid on a nattress on the floor, and assistance sought for. All effect in the parlor, where he was laid on a nattress on the floor, and assistance sought for. All effect in England. We were of opinion that South Carolina had no constitution, to proclaim her own independence, and it follows that this view of the legal were of opinion that South Carolina had no constitution, to proclaim her own independence, and it follows that this view of the case was shared in England. We were of opinion that South Carolina had no constitution, to proclaim her own independence, and it follows that this view of opinion that South Carolina had no constitution, to proclaim her own independence, and it follows that this view of opinion that South Carolina had one constitution, to proclaim her own independence, and it follows that this view of opinion vere unavailing, and he died in fifteen minresist the demand. General Nelson from the first thought the Carolina had no right to seize forts, rob arse wound was a mortal ouc, and expressed nals and mints, or take possession of custom-

desire to have the Rev.' Mr. Talbott, of Calsary Church, summoned. This gentleman resides about three miles below the city, but was unable to get home on Sunday after serrice, and passed the night at the Galt House le immediately obeyed the summons, as he was well acquainted with the General. The everend gentleman informs us that the dying man spoke uo word concerning the lifficulty was exceedingly solicitous as to the salvatio of his soul, and desired Mr. Talbott to perform the rite of baptism and receive him into the osom of the church. After five minutes onversation to ascertain his state of prepared ess, the clergyman assented to his wish and he solemn ordinance was administered with inusual impressiveness in the presence of Jr. tenden, and a few other personal friends. When the service was concluded, he was calin and sank into his last sleep quietly, with o apparent physical pain, but with some mental suffering. The last audible words "the President's proclamation ends the rebel-tion." Perhaps however our armies had betbe proud of his many virtues, his lofty patriot m and undaunted courage while they judge eniently of those faults, which, had they

> The evil that men do tives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones GENERAL NELSON.-We publish in another lumn of this morning's Journal the touch ng and beantiful Order of General Buell anncing to the army and to the nation the leath of General Nelson. We shall not preame to add anything to this noble estimate of eneral Nelson's military character. A word ncerning his personal character, however

een eurbed, might have been trained int

irtues. Let it not be said of our friend:

ve may not unfitly add. General William Nelson was born and reared the county of Mason in this Commonwealth. lle was at the time of his death about forty years of age. With the particulars of his areer before the dawn of this rebellion v not acquainted, and the particulars of hi absequent career the whole country know; We need not relate them here eneral Nelson was in very many respect an extraordinary man, and, if he had lived throughout the stormy period in which his life has been quenched, he would have ranked undoubtedly among the most conspicuous characters of the time. His wide and varied experience of life, his extensive and exact information, his breadth and quick-General Miles was charged with being | ness of understanding, his incorruptible patridrank at Harper's Ferry. He managed to get of the charge by dying.

off the charge by dying. We will only say in regard to military and physical, combined with the rank and affairs in Kentucky, that a tremendous bag is position he had already achieved in the army areer. We are persuaded that nothing but based on the concession of all they have de

death could have barred him from such a manded. Their propositions therefore are si areer. He was a strong man both in intel- ply ludicrous. In the rebel Congress the other Nor was General Nelson amidst his custo the effect that whereas the Confederate arm omary roughness of look and of demeanor had been blessed with victory for some month without the softer graces of character or the past, the rebels were justified in despatching entler tastes of refined life. He was preninently a generous man. His heart was as ment at Washington City, empowered to pro e loved music passionately, and compre hended it like a master. Sitting with him is is room but the other night, in a brief interval histle with evident appreciation an air from Il Trovatore, and still more surprised when he proceeded to recount in a strain of enthusiasm advance into the "territory of the enemy, proceeded to recount in a strain of enthusiasm the circumstances under which he first heard terable delight it afforded him. He seemed for moment transformed into the poet and ilettante. Presently, however, some office usiness, and the impassioned amateur of n We left him then with the mental reflection nat his daring and impetnons spirit cherished n its depths riches of which the world sus ted nothing. With the expression of this effection we leave him now. Alas that we

place among men! The rebels are lighting for bread, as w ave often asserted. Their own States ar early exhausted, and the little that remain nmands starvation prices. The Richmon xaminer says that the grain growing an vision raising country which stretches from he Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to Memphi n the Mississippi, is now exhausted of its ovisions. The armies of the South hav sumed everything in the central portion of and the joint armies of the two belligeren owers have consumed the supplies of the exemes. Much of the productive portions of so exhausted, and the general scarcity of al ts of supplies is attested by the high prices erything eatable. Wheat is worth two dol wheat country, and cattle are bringing sever ents gross in southwestern Virginia, the chie tle-raising region for the whole South ork is not to be engaged now of the pork isers of East Tennessee at twenty-five cen ough one fourth of that figure has alway en thought a good price after it had reache ne markets of consumption. Hay, which sed to be difficult of sale at fifty cents ndred in the interior, now cannot b ained in sufficient quantities to supply th emand at two dollars. Every article of farm duce has gone up to these fabulous price and the ready payment of these tempting rate

their supplies. vements of the rebels are matters of n sity from the want of provisions, and the ist seek greener pastures and better lill naries or man and beast will perish from e exhaustion of hunger. Their defeat i laryland compels them to return to the exausted lands of Virginia, and they will soon driven from Kentucky also, and through the States around the Gulf.

The London Times has been a comm ts age. It made charges against the Duke of Vellington, when he was absent, in regard me Spanish matters, to which the Dake re lied, and explained the motive of the assau v a relative of the Editor of the Times in sed me of corruption."

for If the men in all our cities would turn nt and close the war, they wouldn't so often called on to close their places of business When newspaper correspondents was

lying "it is stated in official circles." Some of the papers say that Mct'lellar spires to a dictatorship. No doubt he means o dictate to the rebels. We advise our citizens to sleep night. Let them not lie awake, strai nelr ears to hear big guns.

We have looked at Buell's army. When treet.
By command of Major-General Buell.
J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G. launches its thunderbolt, Bragg will be elec-

JUDGE THOMAS .- We notice with regret the emberment of the United States. It think owing letter from this eminent go that "we have space 'enough and to spare n aly for two republies, but, if that should I

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: In a he ultimate event, for as many republics a here are States." In its John Bullish idea (ly to frequent inquiries, and to avoid an nisupprehension, I beg leave to say that whei accepted a nomination for the present Con graduating principles by the standard of polic or profit, it assures us thut we will lind a sys ress it was with an explicit declaration to my iends that I should in no event be a candi-ate for re-election. To that purpose I firmly tem of State sovereignties far easier to der with than another result of the war, a vas national debt Great Britain has created be

adhere. A word more. If there be any other office with which my triends would connect my name, allow me to say gratefully but firmly what I have always said from the first moment the surgestion was made, No. ast national debt to extend her empire an yet sneers at our efforts to preserve our Union meut the suggestion was made, No.
Very truly your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. THOMAS.
Jamaica Plain, Sept. 20, 1862.
Judge Thomas is a Republican, but his course in Congress has been inspired by patri-tism not by party ism. It has met the upproation of the conservatives of the country

ublic calamity. The Boston Post, a Demo ment of the conservatives of the country, in republishing the note above. "The public," says the Post, "will regret to learn that Judge Thomas positively declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress, and that he will not consent to have his name used for any other official station. He has been a faithful, able, and fearless supporter of the Constitu If this means anything, it means that Son tion and the Government of this country, and can retire with the cousciousness that he ha honestly and fully discharged his duties in achouses and post-offices, but when the Cottor States confederated with the intention of con ordance with the oath he took when he entered the halls of Congress." This tribute is summating these gigantic robberies and imp dent seizures, then the Times is "unable t see how the Northerners could with any con

orrespondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, wri-ing from Augusta, Ky., on Saturday, says cas a mere individual highwayman, and Jack Shepperd a solitary thief; so the Old Bailey he place was attacked by a force of mounted "entitled to restrain" them in their voc ebels six hundred and forty strong, with two tions; but Charles de Moor and his Robber sannon, under command of a younger brother of Colonel John Morgan, at three o'clock on dignity, and the authorities of lleidleburg aturday afternoon. Their first attack was Bagdad could not with "any consistency re nade by a portion of them on the steamboats The Times knows as much about our geogra capturing them, but although the boats phy as it does of our politics. It tells us w need not trouble ourselves about the "natura ere completely riddled with musket and ritle boundaries" and that a glance over the histor erson being hurt. In the meantime the rest and map of Europe will teach us that indef the force became engaged with the Union force under Colonel Bradford, numbering one hundred and tweaty men, the most of whom took refuge in the houses, and fired from the windows with deadly effect on the rebels, killing and wounding ninety men. Amongst pendent nations require no impassable from tiers of hill or stream and that these barrie in fact are seldom taken or retained for the read that history aright, there has hardly bee he killed are three captains, one of them a this question of boundaries. France unger brother of Morgan. This heavy loss ooks toward the Rhine and sighs; Russia xasperated the rebels so much that they set glunces toward the Bosphorus and the Golden re to every house they were fired upon from, Horn and bides her time; Austria pines for Ser spreading to other houses, burned down two nures of the town. The casualties to our ing to change its boundary. France continuall rce is nine killed and fifteen wounded, though retting on this point in reference to Savoy is feared several citizens were consumed in the and Nice and Cobleutz and Cologne, and Italy aspiring to push her boundary to the irning buildings. With the exception of a few that escaped, the rest of our force, with Col. Julian and the Curnic Alps, are refutations of the assertion of the Times. It asks "What are the boundaries of the American States Bradford, were taken prisoners. They left the town about five o'clock, taking their prisonrs with them. A letter written on Sunday t present?" and says: "They are well enough defined, and what will do for a Stale in th erals may assure themselves that their a an unlimited, unparalleled, and unapproach able empire they would certainly have to fore Victor lay at Augusta, and report they engo, but, as the extent of their territories, eve untered the rebels on their retreat from Au-

after subdivision, would be inconceivably b cond the European scale, they need not expecicked them, the rebels retreating, quickly denerating into a rout, then a panic, dropping by iutolerable closeness of fellowship." All and throwing away everything that impeded this nonsense yields to the irrepressible log of thets. The Susquehanna river rises in New is hoped that when the full Marsville com-York, flows through Pennsylvania and Mary Bradford and the rest of our men, with most and hinds its outlet near Norfolk, which latter of the rebels Otsego Hills in the Empire State. Look, too at the great valley of the Mississippi, Ohio. ruished scholar and jurist, has contributed hree articles to the Journal de Debats on the and Missouri, which embraces more than a scor American Crisis. The Albany Evening Jour-nal says the first article is an argument to New Orleans as the guard-house of their comto be dissevered—physically impossible. God limit joined it together, let no u.m. essay to right of secession; and the third is an appea o France, showing with great force that her

to say about pence, but it is always a peace the Southern Confederacy would be to proertain war with the Federal tovernment, to isure the continued commercial sur emporary translates a few sentences from the The dismemberment of America-it is at The dismemberment of America—it is an one to found to the empire of the seas to our (E ish) rivals! The unity of America—it is therefore the occur and the peace of world! If the United States, with their thy-one millions of souls, had existed in 19 toos any one believe that the United stockade would have been possible? If it was not believe that the Contine stockade would have been possible? If it was not seen when the continuous and the market is the second to be seen the second to be seen to the second to the seco We do not learn what disposition was made o those "rours of laughter" that greeted Mr. Lin Montgomery. It is not likely that the hot-

> Mons. Laboulaye gives good advice and d shows he is a statesman of enlarged views, ut as he does not understand the lations of the United States, he is not the nan to give us the clue to extricate ourselves from labyrinthine difficulties. Still we are hose who wish to interfere in our quarrel of

cognize the Southern Confederacy. tar states that there is upwards of two millns sterling worth of goods in store and the Confederates. These goods, the Philadeltion, where they had greater respect for each au, and prevent their being removed. If the time the traitor Triggs turned over th epairs and coal to the United States waraird to build and arm the Confederate "No. 00" at Birkenhead, were honest in enforcing ts own neutrality orders, the Confederates ould have nothing to depend upon at Nas-

all of each side must admit that men capable It is reported that Gen. Buell was yes of such lighting should not be foes, and that rday relieved from his command of the Deanited and indivisible they could maintain the artment of the Ohio and Gen. Thomas apnted to succeed him. Gen. Thomas, ho ever, telegraphed to Washington, and was neked by nearly all the other division offiers, recommending the retention of General Buell. We are happy to state that the appliation was successful and Gen. Buell was retored to the command in which he has wor the overcoming of the prejudice and pason which inaugurated the war and which e confidence of our people, and we are confi ent that he fully deserves it.

There is but one course open and that is hey will soon be able to have no foothold to go on resolutely, and to prosecute this was orm old John Brown stood on. Since the demand for lint became a

rent, many of the very best ladies of the us on bave got into a scrape. he following account of the private funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster, and of the in ion of his illustrions father's remains, in this eek's issue of the Plymouth Rock:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

The failure of the blind and childish tery for the removal of General Buell is a ublic triumph, as the success of that outcry ould have been a public calamity. We re-

Surely the Government has had experience enough already in yielding to popular clamor respecting the military chiefs of the nation. And so have the people. The case of General McClellan is itself enough for one campaign not for one war. The lesson it teaches e ainly does not need to be taught over again soon. We can send all of the dull pupils

In one truth is evident to all minds wheth

puts the rebellion to a violent death. And that they will be successful no loyal heart ean ermit itself to doubt. That they will be sucsaful no loyal heart could donbt if it would. We say with a contempory that the nies of the Republic are marshalling for ance will be made very generally, in every chosen and assigned to their positions, and the necessary orders have been written. The Iron will and demand of the American people has only been tempering hitherto. It was fully tested in the furnace of patriotism in Maryland lately, and its cohesive strength was not at all impaired, even by the cunning and well directed hlows of a master-smith, while it was at a red-heat. The storm that is brewing will be terrible no doubt, visiting the direct disasters upon the people, with natold death and destruction, but our own great national sins must be washed out by the hlood of the nation, and we may as well prepare for the deluge while its signs are in the heavens. The ruinbow of promise, insuring the God-given covenant of liberty to mankind, will certainly appear for DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT AUGUSTA, KY .- A Belfast and Florence Miller, with the intention of capturing them, but although the boats its signs are in the heavens. The rainbow of liberty to mankind, will certainly appear for us in due season, when all the world will stand amazed, and say: "See! the greatest nation has passed the most trying ordeal in all history, and has come out of it chastened, characterized, strengthened, and improved, whilst Democracy and Republicanism.

whilst Democracy and Republicanism are placed upon the surest foundation, and must exist in and extend to all the ends of the earth. America will be free after this struggle. The land will be forever an inheritance for white men, robbing England of her greatest loast; for this Government alone will toot upon the soil. A limit of the power of the South has been found at last by the leaders in this treason. The South has placed more men in the field than can be spared from the sultivation of the land. The pseudo senato Foote, in the rehel Congress, a few days ago, ntroduced a resolution to the effect that co afternoon says a few of the prisoners have re-turned paroleil. They still hold Colonel Brad-ford. A portion of a force that left Maysville on Saturday night at 12 o'clock (seven hun-man life in this terrible war, and the devastared strong, under Col. Wilson), joined by 300 tion of property. The fact that this resolution rom Ripley via Dover, Ky., arrived while the putably, the growing weakness of the rebe How to DEAL WITH SPIES .- The truth of

annot he doubted, that there has been a wonderful degree of leniency shown by the Go ernment to the spics and rebel agents that have swarmed like fonl vermin all over the country ince this rebellion began. We have not yet heard of the execution of a single spy, though mmon report says that great numbers have fallen into our hands, who have been guilty of this highest military offence. The rebels give even a suspected spy a short shrift and a safe, apparently, as any loyal man. And rove that "Slavery is the True Cause of the for a war to be carried on with any prospec ion;" the second argues against the of success, when every important military movement was made known to the rebel au vas seen, so long as spies and traitors were

rebuked and unpunished. forcibly commented on this subject in the Danville Review, a work in which he has done aliant service to the cause of the Government n Kentucky. He says: ffairs as this cannot be endured. The danger of it renders it intolerable. The enormity t justifies any remedy its extirpation may re-

the Government has inaugurated will embrace ome double traitor who, having proved false the community that may tolerate his presence.

In our city, we cannot doubt that there are many who actually furnish information to the enemy, and large numbers would do the same thing if it were necessary. The insolence the country, struggling, suffering, do which induces the rebels to push their picket lmost up to our city limits, is the result of a perfect knowledge of the situation of our attroops and the means of avoiding them. If we are auly support against the machinations of Louisville were rid of her home traitors, on lows would fall much more effectively on the

mentioned as a rebel leader in our despatche ont in Nussan, New Providence, destined for take as we had never before heard of such as officer. A friend however throws some light phia Press says, have been exported from Eng-and, chiefly from Liverpool, and it is the duty our navy to take care that they never reach pany K. First United States Artillery, comtheir destination. If necessary, our vessels manded by Captain and Brevet Major French, should make a cordon round the port of Nac- and stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas. At the rernment, which so strictly relused erty of the United States to the State of Texas Slaughter was at Fort McIntosh seeing about some land he owned nearly eighteen miles above the post, and when French passed through Lerado on his way to the coast he complained of being sick and was permi ommand, should be ready to leave. He accomleft it, and went in company with some desert ers to Galveston, where he joined Bragg an received the position of Major. At the time Island he had command of a portion of their roops, and was sent from Pensacola with a flag of truce to Col. Harvey Brown, asking an exchange of prisoners and the surgical instr nstruments were nicely cleaned and sent with and sent to New York. This Slaughter has knowledge of any other in the rebel army of

The Boston Post says with truth that land and their bold advance at the West, i ridence of the necessity for all the force aske for by the Government and all we can send my too namerous or too strong. If every man duty was in martial array to-day, and pushconflict, it is certainly better to have two millions of troops in the field one year than one million two years, therefore, every possible effort should be at once made to answer the requisition of the President for three years and nine months quotas, if we would secure the advantages gained by recent victories, and protect onr soil from repeated raids. Although late events have done much to restore confidence in the state of the lives of the lives of our true a brave men, and drenched the hand with blanched the land with

he is understood to be assigned. We predict for him a brilliant career in the field. for him a brilliant career in the field.

The New Orleans Delta apprehends that, in consequence of the war, the people of the South can make no sugar. Oh, we will send them any quantities of lead, and they can make sngar of lead.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE OLD BAY PATE-A CHERRING PROSPECT.-The Republic ans of Massachusetts, pursuant to the call of heir State Central Committee, met in Conven tion at Worcester in the early part of Septem-

per, and nominated a State ticket.

The Convention turned out to be a purely abolition concern, wielded in the interest of the abolitionist Snmner, who aspires to be reelected to the Senate of the United States, and is moving heaven and earth to realize his aspiration. The Convention, as we have intimatprinciples, measures, and aspirations. It made his political and personal claims the great conitched the Republican party of Massache tts, numbering among its members such emir loyal or disloyal. It is, that the success of nent conservatives as Joel Parker and Benj or armies in this crisis, if they are successful, F. Thomas, to the private chariot of Charles Sumner, with the determination, through the

instrumentality of the party harness and by a free use of the party lash, to get that pestilent he nutional senate. Naturally the sober and thoughtful men he last time in the history of the great rebel- of the party have revolted at the action of the liou. The organization which exists now must Convention. It has provoked a fierce rebel-remain to the end of this war. Soon an ad-lion in the party ranks. The Springfield Republican, the great provincial organ of the direction and by every corps of the army. The day has been fixed—the leaders have been nounces the Convention as well as its favorite. nounces the Convention as well as its favorite in direct and indignant terms. We quote be-

Now, as a Republican, and on behalf of the decent and honorable Republicans of the State of Massachusetts, we protest against the prusitation of party honor which the partisans of Mr. Summer perpetrated. Bither the call of the Convention was a fraud, and intended to be such, or the action of the Convention was fraudulent. We care not which alternative be taken. One involves the honor of the State Central Committee alone; the other involves the Convention as a body. Essentially, the thing was a cheat, and intended to be such.

It was a gross ontrage, and we denonnee it as such. We denounce it as such, besing our reason for it on the character of the cau, as Mr. Snmer himself nnderstood it. If it was improper for Mr. Sumner to be there in person, it was improper for him to be there through his friends. If it was improper for him to be present to make capital for himself, it was jimproper for anybody else to labor to make capital for him. We make him to-day the judge of his own friends in that convention; and in

So much for the Republican State Convenits foot into it cloriously.

chusetta has not vet been held. It is called for the 8th of October. We subjoin the call: for the 8th of October. We subjoin the call:

Damocratic State Convention.—The Democrats of Massachusetts, and all other citizen who are in favor of obeying the laws, adhering to and maintaining the Constitution as it, of restoring the Union as it was, of preserving to the loyal people all their rights under the Constitution and the laws and in favor of sustaining the President, as the legal head of the Government, in prosecuting the presendeplorable civil war with all the means which a law-abiding and Christian people may use and who believe that this war is not waged by us "in any spirit of oppression or for an purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the right

The sole objection that any conservat is that being in form at least a party mov atives of the opposite party.

endent movement in harmony with the movment foreshadowed in the eall above, as the publications that follow will show:

Boston, Sept. 13, 1000.

The country is in danger. A civil war he desolated the land for more than sixte months. The world has never before seer rebellion assume so terrible an aspect, or with more fearful power. It has raised, canized, and brought into the field more the country of the cou

late events have done much to restore confidence, we are not out of the woods yet, and more work is to be performed before we can sleep safely without watchers.

We understand that Gen. Boyle is assigned to the command of a division in the field. That he will fill that position with credit to himself and to the service, there is no doubt.

Low. Democrat.

We fully agree with our neighbor of the Democrat. The conduct of Gen. Boyle on the memorable field of Shiloh thoroughly establishes his fitness for the position to which le is understood to be assigned. We predict

ways have and siways w differ should be tolerated. They serve but to d t and divide.

We may differ on all such questions—now is not the time to discuss and forward such differences. All Democrate—all Repu icans—all men of other parties—all good men who are willing to lay down their ives and offer ap their means, to sustain the Constitution and laws under which they have wed and prospered, can unite on the one platform, of sacrificing everything to sustain the country, the Constitution, and the laws, and put down the rebellion. It is a platform broad enough for every man to stand apon—it presents a work grand enough to call out all we have of power, all we have of energy, and all we have of power, all we have of energy, and all we have of mind—it is holy enough to satisfy the aspirations of all good men. We must be not each as one body animated by one soul, or we cannot succeed. The war has langnished—other matters, other issues, have been too much attended to, instead of giving all to the war. Politicians, not patriots, are striving to dwide us—striving to save the party—not the contracts, fighting against the mother who has raised and protected them to their present strength. This must not be—it will not be, if the people unite as one man, to prosecute and put an end to the war, tolerating no other issues till that

NUMBER

to the war, tolerating no other issues, till that great end is accomplished.

All parties, then, must give way to such a purpose. We must have nose of them All admit this—all admit that the country demands all her children, to whatever party they may bave belonged. To nnite, then, party must be given np. The country is greater and better, and holier than party. Party and party names must be abandoned in this crisis. While you have the name you have the thing—it cannot be otherwise. If we are not will not give ap the name, most surely we shall not give any what it represents. It is worse than nscless to ask for that nuon which comes from one party giving np to another—no such

all, subscribed by the flower of all parties

It will be observed that the time an ple is the day preceding that appointed for the holding of the Democratic Convention. There an be no doubt that the action of the former hus the two separate but harmonious move ents be blended into one great conservative ovement, having in view the ends so well defined in the address above-quoted. Such as we conceive is the understanding of the leaders

f the respective movements.

In confirmation of this opinion we may cite ne language of the Boston Post, the leading Democratic journal not only of Massachusette but of New England. "We can add nothing," ays the Post, after having quoted liberally rom the address, "to the power of so plain onntry, and the only means capable of alleviating its distresses and securing its perpet he mode suggested has our most hearty ape are confident the proceedings of the Conention recommended for the seventh of Ocmimous action, and thereby secure the ap obation and support of those who think ore of their country than they do of their emocratic State Convention." This is manistly the result sought, and assuredly it is

Devoutly to be wished. If it shall be reached, as we do not doubt that it will be, a glorious conservative victory in Massachusetts will certainly follow.

The exceeding importance of such a victory nd the cheering prospect of achieving it, condetely at this time the political situation of ne State. We look upon this situation as mong the very brightest signs of the times of our readers.

AFFAIRS AT DANVILLE .- A gentleman arand brings intelligence as late as Monday eve-General S. B. Buckner had arrived at Danville with his command, consisting of about three thousand men, and had occupied General Boyle's residence as his headquarters. escriptions belonging to Union men, and ave thus confiscated many horses, h tities of grain, and provisions of all kinds. Mr.

nm, and a number of private residences in Danville have been seized for hospital purposes. The residence of Dr. R. J. Breckin require accommodations for about three thou

bridge over Kentucky river, near Camp Dick tacked.
Gen. Buckner threatened to have our old

shot, a few days ago, for circulating copies of

In the Cotton States, many a black wo-

WEEKLY JOURNAL. THE RSDAY OCTOBER 2, 1862.

OMITCARY - WIL m Courtland Prentice M day last at Augusta, Ky., of wounds rece ved the conflict at that place on the ug Saturday He perished in the cause

It is not in the columns of a newspaper ! that t emotions of a parent over tours of weeping eyes and the fast-trickling drops of bleeding hearts are not for the rule caze. The decrest agonics should be Consolation could not come from the world a sympathy; it can be looked for only from God and his angel Time. Nay, there are griefs

Wm. Courtland Prentice was no commot and dangerons adventures for the very dan- others. Both boats then retreated up the and dangerons adventures for the very dan-ger's mko. His cagle spirit lived among the ger's mko. His cagle spirit lived among the One company of the enemy then came dow. mountain crags and chunted back to the bouts of the storm. Although kind, uncelhis, and humane, he was impetuous, passionate, and of unconquerable projudices. He unfrequently unjust in his judgments, and he permitted nothing to stand between him and the execution of his pur

This young man, if he had always directed is energies ju ic on. y, could have made himse a dist ngu hed ornament in any profession ored statesman in the service of the republic n Intense Southern sympathy, in a the arguments, the remonstrances, and the er es of those who dearly loved him, made b m an active rebel against his country. And, a br of five weeks' service in the rebel receiving meanwhile, far away from his famniv. the kindly ministrations of those again. cause his strong right arm had been rul ... Oh if he had fallen in his country's service, faden with his burning eves fixed in live and devotion upon the flag that en borne by a f ther s heart, but alas, the refl on that he fell in armed rebellion against

And yet we sha. I I ve to think of Courtland that brave and noble though misy uth, do ng the little remnant of our ves. Our love for him, undimmed by tears and greef, is and will remain an amaranth wer upon the grave of our buried years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30. The Washington correspondent of the Pl de la Inquirer says it is rumored that cuson or the existing quietnde of armies pper Potomac is that commissioners on the way from the Confederate Congress terms of peace, said in be somethin he to owing terms: The loyal States take as the territories of Missouri, Tennesse Kentucky, and Maryland, and make them from kentucky, and haryland, and make them free relate States, as may best please them; the cotton States to be permitted to have a Congress of their own to regulate their own domestic and the states of their own to a state of their own to the contribution of the contrib utions, and to be permitte ress in such numbers as their free white popu-

must necessary the proposed of the second of our system of government and are consecutive of our system of government and are consecutive and other respects fit to be accepted, still the sub-views of the sub-vi to hat the appearance of the deepatch, whater tended rather to confirm than to weaken their force. There is at least truth enough in This emphatic statement, I to reveal a desire for peace in the rebel well-informed a quarter, the Times regards as sund. And a desire for peace may be the beg uning of peace inasmuch as wherever there for a feverish credulity of the public mind,

mum we have ascribed to the despatch le have obtained a moment's credence. Indeed noted by an independent fact concerning in Europe, intervention stock is at the present the existence of which there is no room for moment so low, and Messrs. Slidell and Maso We the other day alluded to a peace resolu- wily strategy and wide-apread combition introduced into the rebel Congress by for rousing all Europe in a crusade against our flenry S. Foote. The resolution, which was glorious, free Republic, that the rebel Conpublished in the Richmond Examiner of the gress has shown very convincing proofs of re-

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the signal success with which Divine Providence has so continuously bicased our arms for several months past, would fully justify the Confederate Governers to the Government at Washington

Tue introduction of this resolution is in Itself quite sufficient to ascertain the hopeful the rebel privateers. But Great Britain has proclivity in question. It forms no doubt the herself to blame in this matter. She is response uses of the despetch above-quoted, though sible to herself for whatever inconvenience whether or not the foundation will support the acrifice she may sustain in consequence of it superstructure is open to very great doubt, Everybody remembers, that, at the very comseeing that the latter shoots up into the as-mencement of the Southern rebellion, the U sumption not only that the resolution was adopted by both branches of the rebel Congress French Governments to accede to the joint and algoed by the rebel President, but that the | treaty for abolishing the privateering system Commissioners appointed under the resolution altogether. Those two Governments howof peace specified, which, so far as we know should be made, there must be an exception in and believe, is throughout an assumption ut- favor of the Southern Confederacy. terly without warrant. We think the superstructure is purely or mainly imaginary.

We are strengthened in this opinion by the ame number of the Richmond Examiner which contains Foote's resolution. The artias evidently levelled at the resolution and in policy. We quote from the article as fol-

rath r sputed territory. As yet, no Conenough to believe that peace is extent of this belief is such as really to

ten the South with serious danger. Why then should any man of ordinary in gence to hk or talk of peace? It is a approximately a second and the second in the word. It is to be accomplished only it

'e ave no d bt that these views are the er ter iration the resolution of Foote a rejected with emphasis, if, indeed, it

let the reader will not fall to observe the e a ce and wide extent among the rebels for proce and of a bellef that peace all now be sought by their anthorities are it to leve tv the Examiner, nay, that they ery text of the Examiner's e. So m h at any rate is unquestion and this we we come as a cheering sign. op n g through which la the re of proportion are sick of their canceles n that when their military power We guess that the rebels, when they o m the they will glad y embrace peace on the of the old constitution pure and e war and their return to which would

save restored peace at any moment since

the terms of peace which the loyal people of NAVAL APPAIRS.—The New York Post says the Union will demand or accept. We are there is an impression in naval circles, founded on an order issued by Secretary Welles, that is the sole condition we can honorably or safe-

the Examiner as an assurance that in a short she is taking in; and her great draught of time with the proper exertion of force on our water renders her almost useless on our successions. part this condition will be earnestly if not juyfully accepted. Heaven speed the day! Since the remarks above were written, the telegraph, we percelve, has contradicted the fo we have expressed in the case thus acqu

additional confirmation such as it is, TIL APRISTA APPAIR. - Judge Pomphs

that time itself has no power to allay or soothe, griefs that he running streams are deepening. Monday. He estimates the relief force that attacked Angusta at five hundred, including over one hundred cavalry. They were unde He was remarkable in his pow- command of Basil Duke, a Kentuckian, re ers and in his temperement. A model of cently of St. Louis. Col. Josh, T. Bradfer any beanty, he had extraordinary intellec- commanded our forces, one hundred and twenand energy, a strong thirst for strange and ty-fire strong. Hy previous arrangement curious knowledge, and a deep passion for all bradford was to retreat to the houses for de-thal is sublime and beautiful in poetry and fence, while the gunboats were to shell the nature. He was generous, manly, high-bearted, and of a courage that no mortal gunboats Belfast and Florence Miller were lyperil, come in what form it might, could ling above the town. The Belfast fired thr He exulted in looking destruction shells, all of which were effective, killing face to face in all its ways. He loved wild three of the rebels and wounding severa

> fine position for being shelled. There being erately formed in line and fired a volley of musketry at the retreating gunboats. Mean while, Bradford, finding that the gunboats ha deserted him, stationed his men in the honses for defence. As the enemy moved through th eets, our men picked them off successfullythe fight lasting some thirty minutes, when the enemy brought a couple of 6-pounders to hear on the houses, which they also set on fire At this juncture Col. Bradford surrendered.
>
> The killed and wounded among the Union es number between fifteen and twenty while the rebel killed and wounded number

com seventy-five to one hundred. The enemy entered the town about noon o Saturday and retired at night, leaving twenty two of their dead and several of their wound ellbehind. They presed all the wagons and carriages they could find to haul off their wounded The rebels confess that they los nine officers in the fight. Among the wounded n a star of worship to his ancestors, his Geo. D. Prentice, Capt. Whip Rogers, of Harearly death, though still terrible, might have rison county, Lieut. Wilson and Capt. Morgan, of Fayette county.

Two squares and a half, the most central and containing the finest dwellings in th real stand h .est cause the world ever knew, place, were destroyed by fire. The loss is esores, carrying off all the clothing, goods, and rovisions they could find. Our men fought with great determination, and did not surren der until they were compelled by the firing o he houses in which they were lodged. Judge niphan, as soon as he learned our forces had endered, secreted himself in Colonel Bradd's garden until the rebels had retired, thus Inding capture. Capt. Duble deems the conct of the gunboats as disgraceful, and will nstitute a thorough inquiry, being determined

punish those who are guilty of cowardice. RUSSIA AND INTERVENTION .- We find in the hizers, to the effect that nvertures had bee Russia, for a joint proposition to urging the early recognition of the rebel Goyrnment, and a tripartite armed Intervention in stop hostilities, should the war not be soon nght to a close. The Journal de St. Peter ositive declaration of the Imperial Cabinet. | would destroy the records in the Court-house hus proceeds:

a wi. there is a way, if the will be suffi- acted on by interested and designing croakers, Lient. Woodward had his horse shot from un mently decided. So much truth as the mini- could not, in the political cituation of Europe, have achieved such notable results by their turning wisdom, in suggesting to their emi saries the propriety of quitting positions wher

they are powerless, except for harm. Patvateraing.—Great Britain seems not little troubled at learning that the President has given notice to the British Government of ed to propose the terms of a just his intention to issue letters of marque as a means of checking the operations carried on

tructed to propose the terms ever lusisted, that, if any treaty of the kind Our Government scorned to agree to an

such exception, which of course was asked simply for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. rus and tenor of an editorial article in the The Government at Washington would have you the premises? been guilty of the most wretched stapidity if it had consented to the proposition to abolish vateering on the part of the United States and other nations and yet to allow it to the Confederacy in rebellion against us. And apology for his scandalons production. now if Great Britain and France suffer from our exercise of the right which they were or giving exclusively to the rebels, they may mble their bellyfull.

> DYING RICH WITH A VENGEANCE.—It is re lated to the San Francisco Californian, by sengers who escaped from the wreck of the Golden Gate, that a colored man named Person, one ot the cooks belonging to the steamer, took advantage of the panic to gather up such loose change as the terror-stricker passengers had abandoned in the cabins and terooms. He succeeded in picking up suffient coin and valuables to fill two good sized carpet sacks. Taking a large carving knife tween his teeth, and seizing the carpet macks me in each hand, Peterson jumped overloard and, in the language of the informant, "he are chored himself alongside the wreck, and didn' show his nose above water." It is believed that he died well off, in a pecuniary view.

86 The Boston Post says: "The Admini ration is but a fractional part of the Govern ment. The people own the whole Government, and they will defend and preserve against rebels at the South and tra orth. So far as the President Is true to his trusts he will be sustained, fully-the war wil sustained by men and money to put down insurrection; but he, who atte vert it from this purpose, will reckon without his host and find himself as powerless as ille gal assumption should always be among a fre and intelligent people."

he pillars at the grand entrance to the Execuension at Washington. In one of thes s a wren's nest, the entrance to which i rugh the fuse hole. And every homb-shel brown hy onr brave boys into the rebel ough it may be pregnant with death to traitors, bears within it the principle of life and song and joy for the cause of th

The editor of the Chicago Tribune had ter get some old woman with a blg mop to clean out his pasty month.

leave our State, will be so thickly covered with the dust they raise in their flight, that they may be said to be "buried in Kentucky soil." the w r and will restore peace now keeping their silver change so close would The con- probably have it thought that in war they are embodies the only terms and all for close quarters

nd the acknowledgment of such supremacy | the splendid steam frigate Colorado, forty-one guns, of the Wabash and Niagara rank, has whilst the regular rebel armies are probably make with its armed assailants. It is been ordered to the Mediterranean to reinforce the only condition we have any thought of the flect at present cruising there, and that two upon the strong desire for peace disclosed in the resolution of Foote and the comments of the Examiner as an assurance that in a short

board. Recruiting for the navy having increased in a manner of late, and a great nut her of large vessels having been reported read for sea, the Secretary finds abundant resource desputch which torms their text. The opinion at hand to keep up the usual strength of our naval flects on the most important foreign sta tions. Thus, for instance, while for years be fore the outbreak of the rebellion we never had more than three men-of-war in the Medi terranean sea, we now have five, and are likely soon to have eight. This fact is not generally known, many persons supposing that the o ganization of our blockading squadron neces itated the withdrawal of all our ships fro abroad. In the Mediterranean our fleet nov and in 1860 compares as follows:

Walmah, 3,031 lons, sleam Tracerora, steam Walush, 3,981 lone, sleam
Theoretra, steamer, 1,98
tone
Assertiona, 991 lone, sall Kearwarge, steamer, 1,28
tone
er.

Underliaten, saller, 1,59
off our horses and cattle and hogs, and almost There seems also to be an understanding

at before many months the African and East about to become a community of paupers India squadrons, which were reduced only whilst the neighboring rebel Sto y the exigencies of the rebellion, will soon exhausted of their resources, expect to have e placed on their old footing. Indeed, it is an abundance for their armies through the ginning to appear that but for the officers | bulf or the whole of the winter. The geniu f the ships attached to them, these fleets of starvation that has been stalking grimly ould not have been recalled at all. There among rebel armies and rebel citizens may are now about forty men-of-war ready for orers at the different navy yards, and, as there ems to be no need of ships at home, th merican flag may be shown through the the scizure of our possessions. None know, world more extensively in the second year of gigantic rebellion, than it would have been know, how many loyal citizens of Kentucky had no armed enemy been in the field against their r morse'es conscription, practised wher

It may also be remarked that no European ower can man war vessels so rapidly as we can now do. In New York city alone hundreds of men who cannot be received apply eulist in the naval service. If a crew for ship is wanted, Mr. Welles gives the order, and in twenty-four hours the required num ber of sailors and ordinary seamen are on

THE REBEL RAID I'PON CARROLLTON .- Off ers of the mailbont Florence who arrived at neinnati on Tuesday report that the rebel are again in possession of Carrollton, situated orning. The Florence, on arriving at Capit Thomas Wright's farm, on the Indiana shore one and a half miles below Carrollton, wa hailed by Wright, who informed Captain Hil dreth, of the Florence, that the rebels were i

Carrollton in strong force. After the boat had proceeded to a point of the Indiana shore, half a mile below Carrol ton, she landed, when her yawl, containing Mr. Hoskins, the clerk, Mr. Brooks, the mate and Mr. Wm. Abbott, of the saloon, visite Carrollton. The party were well treated ! the rebels. They found the citizens badl scared, many having fled to the opposite she They learned there was a force of one hundre monnted men in the town, under Capt. Henr Gilkner, of Hunter's Bottom.

They had taken possession of the Cou use, and had lowered the Union and wer out holsting the rebel flag. All the Uu absurd rumor set affoat by secession sympa- flags in town had been torn down. They have arrested a number of citizens, including M made by France, and favorably received by Jett, Chas. Emery, and Mr. McClure, and were ting for the Provost Marshal, Mr. Arche They were reported twelve hundred strong regiment being one mile back of town They pretend to say they were only after ourg of the 6th ult., after showing that the caused the arrest of Dugan, Southgate, Bar nnm, and other rebels. It was supposed they

> SKIRMICH ON THE BARDSTOWN TURNPIKE. We learn from Dr. Mullin, who arrived from the advance of our army under Gen. Crittenden, on the Bardstown road, last night, tha there was a sharp skirmish thirteen miles from the city, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. A body of about five hundred rebel cavalry attacked a detachment of sixty of Col. Schuywas brisk until our troops found themselv overpoweered, and fell back, the rebels deeming it prudent not to pursue. Two of our cavalry

and all county, State, and government pro

were killed, four wounded, and one taken er. Among the injured is Col. Schuylc imself, who has a serious wound on the head. der him, and was captured by the rebels. Pri ate Butterfield received a serious wound l he thigh and has a had fracture of the head The number of casualties among the rebels is not known with certainty, but many were ounded, as they were seen to fall into the arms of their comrades.

Several weeks ago Gen. Lee propo bet of one hundred dollars to ten that li one week he would dine in Washington. We accepted the wager, but we don't believe tha Lee will ever pay us a red cent. He will sooner, if necessary, plead the gambling act collect the money for us. Take no Confeder

The rebel prisoners should not think i ard that their friends are not permitted to ast them with all manner of good things. If they think as highly of the rebellion as the retend to, they should consider imprisonmen for its precious sake luxury enough. The Federal Government is employing

ivers to examine the wreck of the rebel ram Merrimac. If the Merrimac is embedded in mud, they had better employ Horace Greeley, for he can dive deeper into that material than any other diver extant. We hear nothing now of the where

bouts of Nixon, the rebel Colonel, who told ople that he was about to take the editor ship of the Louisville Journal. Where are you, Nix? Won't you call and let us show George Wilkes has published a par with the title, "Who is George B. McClel

know who McClellan is, and this is the only The rebels abhor the thought of th onfiscation of their property by the Federal verament. How do they like the idea of the general confiscation of it by their own

lan?" The question implies that Wilkes doesn'

ter for "boiler rivets and punchers." We an furnish the "punchers" with the gun-atachment, and guarantee that they will do rst-rate punching.

Southern woman who has six sons in the ebel army. That woman is a breeder of mis-In the conflict between the loval an ie rebel troops in Kentucky, we shall see which avails most, bravery or desperation.

The rebels talk about the great btedness of the United States. We don't we them anything. We have too many Generals in this

If we are not outgeneraled, we are er-generaled. Would those, who want Gen. Buell r ved, like to have Pope put in his nlace?

Nelson is dead! Monta, citizens Nelson is dead! Month, citizens of Kentucky, mourn. Your noblest son has gone from your midst. Weep, soldiers of Kentucky, weep; your comrade in danger, your leader in battle, your beloved General is no more-his equal you will find never again. Brave, chivalric, noble, and true, the idol of is all, whire, oh where shall we find another whose voice is so cheering, whose step so lumitless, whose eye so keen, and whose teart so true, as that of our lost, our galant Nelson?

ang sneif or whistling ball, will bend the carle in sorrow low and weep for Nelse Who that saw his noble form at Shiloh were forget it! Who is there that remember is heroism upon the plains of Richmothen fighting for his native State, that we not weep for the fallen hero! the Kentucky that a loss is thine! the soldiers! what is a is ours!

have not wept before for many years, but en I think of the cruel fate which snatche blood could scarcely wash my sorrow nway ient stage of the water, emerge unexpected! eral, or a more devoted patriot than Major-deneral William Nelson, of Echtucky. His-cory will do justice to his claracter and to his ware, while his memory will live as long as found, and bombard Madeson, Loui eral, or a more devoted patriot than General William Nelson, of Kentucky, of the way, demolish our steamers whereve fame, while his memory will live as true men breathe or soldlers bear arms.

OLD SOLDIER Allany, and taffeto, nville

To those who have complained of op-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862

are of everything that they can send or can

off. They leave nothing that they can us

that their armies or people in the South co

se. They are resolved that Kentucky, if the

en into the rebel service is even worse the

even the rebels themselves do not probabl

ever they succeed in establishing their power

re required, on pain of death, to use at the

ate would be stripped not only of the mea

of subsistence but of the mass of its loval popula

ion. But, thank God and thank those to who

ufided, matters are not likely to cont

nt one resolve on the part of our glor

The rumors of 'peace proposition

he military quardianship of Kentucky i

they are three weeks or even one week

must evacuate it, shall be left almost as des

interminable trains of wagons are

haunt our own homes.

ns and hurdens under the Government of the United States, we have occasional Our readers have seen, from the intel ntured to suggest that they might as well ligence daily given in our columns, look into the Southern Confederacy and de ide for themselves whether they would b likely to be better or worse off if the Confed the guerillas in large and small bands are erate authority were extended over them. We hear a great deal said by rebels and rebelven making dashes to within four or five ers about the heavy taxation t ities in Kentucky that the rebels are not lay tax law enacted by the last Congress. It are most inthless. We need not say, that, war-debt is large, but we are very sure that ne of those, who speak of it with a view o disparage our Government and to excit drive them back and drive them out, it ough be exercised with all possible haste. discontent among the people and thus to make capital for the rebellion, have any idea of the Every day, during which the rebels are po atted to continue their present operations ore than double, more than treble, mo Kentucky, is a gain probably of a hundr than quadruple tax imposed upon the Souther thousand dollars to them and a loss of tw reliels by the tax law of the Southern Con gress. Let them, if they have the courage State. From every quarter we receive dire ook this matter squarely in the face and sa ation that they are sweeping the land

ing is part of the first and principal section the Southern "Revenue Bill: That on the first day of January, 1863, then That on the first day of January, 1883, there shall be leviel and assessed on each persor resident in the Confederate States, for the support of the government and the defence of the conurry the following tax, to wit: One-fill the value of all the wheat, corn, rice, rye, oats potatoes, hemp, flax, peas, beans, barley, hay wool, resin, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton sagar, unclasses, and tobacco produced by him in those States during the previous calende year; also one-fifth of the value of the increase for the preceding calender year of the horses asses, cittle, sheep, and swine; and, also, one fifth of the profits made in the preceding calender the profits made in the preceding calender. away our bucon and pork and all kinds o asses, cittle, sheep, and swine; and, also, one fifth of the profits made in the preceding caler dar year by the feeding of swine, sheep, cath or mules; also, one-lifth of each person s yearl income for the preceding calendar year, fro-all sources whatsoever, except from the source nerein before described, and except from the nterest on Confederate bonds, certificates, o And the seizure and impressment of ou

The U.S. tax, as we have said, is hear ut this Southern tax is enormous. monstrons. There is probably nothing like upon the records of any modern people, and, any ancient people were visited with augl like it, the history of their oppres not come down to us. Compared with it, th even for a few hours, have forced into the rebel ranks at the point of the bayonet. Men have taxes imposed on the United States are light as floating gossamer. Like the dust been thus bayonetted into the rebel service within ten miles of our city and at this mo- nation or people on the earth could stand such a levy as the rebel government inflicts upon i victims. Now what is to be thought of tho ment have arms in their hands which they first opportunity against their own friends. foul traitor knaves, who classor aloud again If matters were to go on in Kentucky three the severity of the U.S. taxes for the purpos reeks more as they are going on now, our of inducing Kentucky to place herself vo untarily under the frightful tax law of th rebel Confederacy! SHELBYVILLE EVACCATED.-We congri

> late our friends of Shelby upon the evacua of their town by the rebels. About 10 o'clock

on Wednesday night they received inform

lon of General Sill's advance upon Floyd that the insolent invaders must soon fight or fly. Their and acious revel is evidently about Fork, and immediately the entire force of nenced a precipitate retreat on the Frankfor t an end. And they had better not risk an road, and were all night engaged in removin nter. If they do, it will unquestionably their troops. There were about four thousand of them there under General Claiborne, with the last encounter, which, as an army they will ever make. There is, we are assured, Preston Smith and Hull as Brigadiers. They lefenders, and it is a stern and fixed one. had been encamped on the Fair Grounds ex hey are resolved to conquer or die. Month setly one week, and in their skedaddle the fter month, they have asked and entreated left behind guns, knapsacks, swords, and pisto nd almost demanded to be led against the Colonel Nixon, formerly editor of the New Or eans Crescent, of whose whereabouts nemy, and now, if their wish shall be gratiaffectionately inquired yesterday, acted in the capacity of Provost Marshal, but was amon ed upon the soil of Kentucky, they will corn to vield whilst they have the physical the very first to run, notwithstanding hi rength to thrust a bayonet or pull a trigger ragging and threats to occupy the edit chair of the Louisville Journal. On Wednesda nanating from Richmond, must be received rith great caution, for as yet we see nothing compelled the husiness men to take Conleder ate money, saying that Gen. Bragg had mad it vainglorious efforts to dictate terms to the nited States Government which the rebel it a legal tender! There was a brisk trade effected, some of the dealers suffered to the aders know will never be accepted. The act that Mr. Foote of Tennessee has moved in amount of \$500. The rebels did not higgl e Confederate Congress to send "a commismuch about prices, but gave five dollar ioner to Washington City empowered to pro-ose the terms of a just and honorable peace" their shinplasters for a pound and a half of saleratus, worth about fifteen cents! The e regard as an indication that these rebel kept two mills grinding flour for them night ders have been compelled to yield someand day, and paid the munificent price of se ing to the wishes of the masses who are dollars a barrel in Confederate serip. Before ick of the war and ardently desire the return the stores were ordered to be opened, the cur f peace; or perhaps the leaders themselves ning scoundrels wanted to buy some clothin m one of their sympathizers; so some of their re so crippled and exhausted that they ar nxious to find a pretext to get out of the scrape. said they would pay gold and silver, which induced him to open his back door for a tradpalmary effort certainly, when he proposed but they had no sooner obtained an entranthan a gang of them rushed in and compelled

him to take their shinplaster trash.

emely solicitous to have some one come

him. A rebel flag was flying over the court-

thing away. Generally speaking they be

o private indignities to the citizens, but still

is a great relief to the good town to be once

ore under the protection of the old flag and

randenburg informs us that a force of about

enty-five rebels entered that place on Sat-

rday, but were met by seven or eight citi-

ns, who completely defeated them, and took

ions, and led to the impression that there

ere serious injuries Inflicted on the mis-

reants. Three were supposed to be mortally

that he made the surrender in opposition

Then he should have held it, Miles or n

int post with all its men and guns and muni-

s dead, and it seems a pity if there is no liv

@ Gen. S. B. Buckner has threatened t

rat. And yet the General was a subscriber for

be Journal in his pleasant retrent at Fort Varren. Pray tell us, oh most puissant in-

black thars into white ones, why you cant al

s you allow for yourself ?

purstor of the order of bridge-burners, most

the tlight showed many perfora-

GUERILLAS IN MEADE.-A gentleman

the soldiers of the Union.

catter them.

ace on terms like these: Our successes have been acknowledged in the most emphatic manner even in the col-umus of the Northern newspapers. In sheer magnanimity we are bound to offer terms of peace to the enemy. With us alone can a a proposition of peace originate without the

This streak of magnanimity was displayed refore the terrible Confederate reverses at An tietam and South Mountain, which have crip ded the rebel strength so fearfully that son timete the loss at a fifth or even a fourth of heir entlre force. When Mr. Foote delivered th passage above, be does not appear to have reflect ed, or at least he did not ack now belge, that h was in rebellion against a government which laws and enforce obedience to them over ever erely a political motive in his proposition and expected that it would be rejected if prof red, for he said:

t)ur brave armies in the field will not fee s and of social beatitude. On the contra hall expect the exhibition of a still ster plution of still fiercer military zeal, and st re glorious achievements when they sho lus limi it demonstrated to them that there is an possibility of peace with our persecutors are by resorting, in a spirit of just retaliation, o those terrible expedicuts which may be calculated to impress upon their own obdurate icerts the lutense consciousness of those horors of which they have been the sole originators. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North, friends to justice, to the laws of bristian humanity and the general happiness of the world, they will at once make their intergies against an insolent and barbarous lovernment, drive Lincoln and his myrmidens roun power, and clevate to the seats of of power, and clevate to the seats of ofaguinary struggle may be at last brought to

Mr. Foote looks to the agency of the ca or the policy of which Mr. Lincoln is th erted with the Union restored than while one third at least of that Union refuses to vote and leaves the political held open to a single section only. Mr. Foote outrages historical truth when he designat the loyal armics of the Union as "persecutors and the "sole originators" of the war, for is known to every oue that the Confederat Secretary of War, when at Montgomery h leard of the bombardment of Fort Sumpte made a speech, in which he congratulated his auditors that war had begun by that attack t is known, too, that the leaders of the rebelould not "fire the Southern heart" with ut beginning a war, In May 1851, Mr. M. R. The Grenada Appeal gives the name of nett of Virginia wrote a letter to Tresott, of South Carolina, who was afterwards Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, which letter was found at Trescott's home on Barnwell's Island by the Union forces, In this the whole conspiracy is developed, and he Government to direct force," the attack of impter was hastened and the whole Son ecipitated into revolution. These are unde ole facts which Mr. Foote cannot ignor hough he may be anxious that the world hould forget them. While he argues up ch false premises, and proposes peace, as e and his confederates were the only inju ing to the horrors of civil war. The energet ain the olive branch; after the deluge of ne nation's wrath shall have made a lastr ver the entire insurgent territory, then the ove of peace may be seut forth and find reto look for pacification, while such "wise and pright statesmen" as Foote, Yancey, Br imms, Machen, and Hodge, control the Con federate sentiment, or such "friends to the

aws of Christian humanity and the genera

anson, Tilghman, and Breckinridge dire

their paricidal weapons against the heart of

aminess of the world," as Buckuer, Roger

ter for the country. per If It is a fact, as reported, that the rel s are carrying railroad iron to the Kentucky iver to encase steamboats and make the ssels, our military nuthorities should take measures to have all such boats destrove once. The recent rebel work upon th ctive lesson. Iron-clad boats, complete

respondence of the Louisville Journal.] IBMISH AT FLOYD'S FORK - BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

CAMP ON FLOYD'S FORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

The advance of General Sill's division, in luding the 5th brigade, of Shiloh memory, nder Colonel Edward N. Kirk, have had an ngagement to-day with a body of rebel cavalry on the east bank of Floyd's Fork, where they were heavily posted on the hills. Their ana cavalry and driven back upon the main the infantry came up. Betachments of the 31th Illinois and 77th Pennsylvania were frown forward as skirmishers, and drove hem from their position. No sooner had the iring commenced than Col. Kirk, who has just sufficiently recovered from his wound received t Shiloh to take the field, dashed forward like a lion eager to meet his prey, constantly ith, or in advance of the skirmishers, directing all the movements and ever ready to take what they think of its features. The follow hem about three miles and being nnable to er-take the flying chivalry, a section of Capt. Eagerton's battery was brought to bear noon m at a distance of about one thousand yards, and fully sustained its reputation as one f the best batteries in the service, which only accelerated the robel movements toward "the ast ditch." The cavalry then charged galantly and drove them some two miles further, when, night coming on, the chase was handoned and the troops went into camp. In he hurry of their retreat, the rebels left beaind a large quantity of small ammunition Our men are in tip-top spirits and eager to find some large body of the enemy willing to make a stand and hazard a battle.
ORSON.

> he legal invalidation of the instruments is med without them. Agreements, contracts appraisements, bank checks, drafts or order for sums over twenty dollars, hills of exchange, bills of lading, express receipts, bonds, certificates of stock, maritime charters, legal con reyances, telegraphic despatches, ouse entries, policies of insurance, leases nanifests, mortgages, foreign passage tickets, powers of attorney, probates of wills, ests, warehouse receipts, writs or other original processes to commence suits, al patent or proprietary medicines, perfumery osmetics, and playing cards are included in the objects subject to stamp. Each article has its own peculiar stamp, which cannot be used for any other article. There is consequent a great variety of their denominations. Th Bank Note Reporter says a ten and a twenty ent stamp will answer in lieu ol a thirty-cer amp, and three five-cent stamps will answer of a fifteen-cent stamp, &c., &c., pr vided the stamps are of the appropriate kind when used, hy writing thereon the initials o the name of the person, firm, or institution using them. The absence of the appropriat son honoring or paying any check, hill, or note not properly stamped, forfeits \$200; and amped, and not properly stamped, are declared null and void. Every village in the United States must have its retailer or vender of stamps. The Government will not estabish agencies anywhere. The Commission

of Internal Revenne will supply any perso at his discretion with stamps or stamped pa The provisions of this act are important and onld be thoroughly understood by everyooly. By a section of the act increasing ter rarily the duties on imports, approved July 4, 1862, it was so amended that no instru ent, document, or paper made, signed, or isned prior to January 1, 1863, without being ralid and of no effect, provided that no such they were leaving the place the citizen-tauntingly told them it was a shame to leave them to the tender mercics of "the Yankees," but they replied that they ain a copy of this law and make his would be back in a few days to protect them feetly conversant with its provisions. olonel Nixon, like an old stage horse who

The Philadelphia Ilulletin recalls loves to hear the crack of the whip, was exrene in a little-read tragedy of Sir John puisville to obtain the newspapers, but the Suckling, called "The Tragedy of Bro ruel General commanding would not grant a oralt," which contains a great deal of trut applicable to the plea for the vigorons pro pass through his lines to the proposed messen-The Colonel was so nervous when he ution of war against the rebellion to put eft that he forgot to leave the key of the office which he had occupied, but took it away with

down;

"Ress. — Who puts but on the face of punish And only gentla cuts, but prince rebellion;
And only gentla cuts, but prince rebellion;
Who would not be a Rebel, when the hopes
Who would not be a Rebel, when the hopes
The cast fettle, great Princip assists should be
sight as II dares not lake right phaste. QuartTr Rebels? Sir! when you give that to them
Glve that to me which they deserve. I would
Not live to see th. house, but after the exit of his army, General Claiborne came back with his staff and body uard, took it down and bore the precious haved very well during their stay and offered

"3d Lord.—Turn o'er yonr own and other ach And you shall flud, great Str. That nothing makes a civil war tong-lired But ransom and returning back the branda Which, unextinct, kindle still flercer fires.

"Missia. - Mercy bestowed on those that do di Wills sworts, does toes the angel's face it has, And is not mercy, Sir, ton policy, With a weak visurd on."

Sir John Suckling lived in times of civar, and fought for Charles 1. He got h bellion, as expressed in the above passage, i everal guns and horses. Hats left on the the stern school of experience. The mild

ounded. On Monday, the same gang, it is upposed, went to Big Spring in the southern money. acr of the county, where they shot Mr. R. GEN. GEO. W. MORGAN'S COMMAND.-We A. Pearman, the postmaster, a quiet and in-ffensive man. They afterwards entered his remises and plundered the contents, dragged is wife about by the hair of the head, and West Liberty, Kentucky, on Friday last, is wife about by the hair of the head, and therewise abused her. On Tuesday the Bran-marching for the Ohio river, which he was ruled the hour." Let these consideration enburg llome Guards, armed with Henry expected to reach on Wednesday. He brought rifles, went in search of the scoundrels and off all his field guns. He left in the bospital were fortunate enough to kill their leader, five hundred men numble to travel, with medamed Wimp, and mortally wound an- ical stores and a small guard. These will of and delivered himself up to the first Provost sand East Tennesseeans in Morgan's command, Marshal, saying that he had been deceived and a few hundred unarmed. The rebels thought sence by reason of sickness, many voluntee drawn into the rebel service by fraudulent re- they had Morgan in their power, but he mined and held in the military prison. These events tered them with gun-powder so that they tum bled into the road, rendering it impassabl f they arm themselves and face the rebels This was closing the door against direct pur vely, can effectually drive them off and suit. He then withdrew at the rate of about twenty miles per day. The march was through a mountainous and unproductive country, over bad roads and no roads at all, ive come forward to testify positively that ol. Ford did not surrender Harper's Ferry and his troops must have suffered severely The safety of Morgan's army improves the

till be had received peremptory orders from Gen. Miles to do so. Col. Ford himself says situation in Kentucky. The Rutland Herald mentions a co sown judgment-that he could have held pany of Vermont sharpshooters just recruited for Berdan's regiment, and says there is not a the place for a week without reinforcements. shingle for his next friend to shoot at, at 200 Miles. Rather than give up such an importards-and all have that knowledge of woodcraft and hunting that especially qualifies the ous when he knew that he could maintain for the peculiar service of the sharpshooter. t, he should have taken the responsibility of cting for himself, assuming that Miles was Among the lot, one, by his long practice as a either drunk or insane or a traitor. This Har-per's Ferry business is perhaps the worst and narksman and successful hunter, has obtained he cognomen of the "Vermont Weasel." ost miscrable passage in all the war. Miles The Vermont Weasel has entered the list, with a view to compete with 'California Jon ng officer upon whom the righteous wrath of for the honors in the coming contest.

SEIRMISHING IN THE ADVANCE.-There was advance and 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry on e t'apt. Vanarsdale, of Harrisburg, shot Floyd's Fork, the enemy having posted then selves upon the surrounding hills. The rebels ere repulsed, but returned again, when ou artillery was brought to bear against them when they again fled. The Federals capture in an old house in the vicinity about forty thousand rounds of amnunition

ow your fellow men to have as good reading BRAGG'S ARMY .- Two deserters from Bragg el army arrived in the city yesterlay. The and others report that the rebel forces that Boy One lliram l'. Thaver, connected with ave been occupying Bardstown, which is the What a shocking state of affairs! lluffulo custom-house said the other day hat he would choose to be hung rather than main portion of the army, fell back to S Thomas's Seminary, four miles beyond Bardstown, on Wednesday. The army has a ulist under Gen McClellan Whether his plenty to eat, but is destitute of clothing. for himself, it would undoubtedly be the bet-Some of the Republican papers s

The following is the ninth article of hat the President issued his emancipation proclamation lest Great Britain should interr under which General Davis will be court artialed for the shooting of General Nelson ere in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. If It requires the concurrence of two thirds of shall no doubt have trouble with her. Show dog that you are afraid of him, and he's certain to bite you.

May We learn from the Owensboro (Kv.) lonitor that there is a rumor there that Maj. Holloway again came up with the guerillas!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

alt is not strange that our Kentucky people, in view of the movements and doings looks," says our distinguished contemporary of Bragg and Kirby Smith and Humphrey as though the work of massacre were at an Marshall and Cerro Gordo Williams and the the State, have been extremely anxious for latter, in which he says he wants to know in Gen. Buell to take the field in full strength what way he can make peace for his people. and even Impatient at his delay in doing so. The mission to the Chippewa country, has, We ourselves have at times almost yielded to is averred, been entirely succ a feeling of impatience, yet all along we have tions of dispute have been amicably settle ody, where they were held in check until had a deep and abiding conviction that the and the 'Braves' were left in a more cordial he infantry came up. Betachments of the Commanding General understood his duty and friendly state of mind than they have was faithfully and efficiently doing it. ould not seriously donht, that, as soon as cir umstances should justify a movement, he would rid our suffering State of its remorseless and accursed invaders.

The people and the press should defer me

than they do to the judgment and discretion of those highly-educated military men to whom the lead of our armies has been con-Ivantage of every position. After driving fided. Men do not usually see one in a thonfided. Men do not usually see one in a thou-sand of the important facts and circumstances hy which the movements of a great army should be controlled. They behold the great army, and they are told where the enemy is, and they cannot understand why our force should not at once rush forward to battle and sweep everything before them. Their perpetnal cry is, on! on! on! and that cry sometimes wrought mighty mischief in cases where military leaders had not the sense and the firmness to disregard or resist it. Gen. Buell, when he first arrived in our eits fter his long and wonderful march, migh

perhaps, without waiting for reinforcements e reinvigoration of his troops, have struck directly for the Interior and defeated or driver nut the combined forces of Bragg and Kirby STAMP DUTIES .- The Internal Itevenne Bill Smith which greatly outnumbered his own, vent into effect on the 1st inst., and under its but there was no certainty of such a result. provisions all instruments written or printed must have adhesive stamps affixed, denoting There were chances of his failure, and perhaps few have fully considered how awfully disa he duty, under a penalty of fifty dollars and rons failure would have been, involving the rrender of the whole valley of the Ohio with ll its noble cities into the power of the rebels. To risk those chances would have been a terri- like dogs. The blood of these innocents or cter and his life. He fights not for personal plory but for the glory and welfare of the counry and its people. The time has come for him o vindicate himself against all the accusations of the malignant and the ignorant, and the as it is merciful where mercy has the same world may look for his vindication in his lie is prepared to strike now, and the blow and terrible retribution." vill crush wherever it falls. He will show almself worthy of his army, and his army will how itself worthy of him. The Confederates, according to the

etersburg Express, admit that they "mus banish from their minds the idea that Marynd is disposed to unite her destinies with the outh." It is well for that State that the ebels have found out the fact, for she has had reinforcements. short though bitter experience of the desotion which follows the track of secession But there is another point which the Phila tump or stamps imposes a penalty of \$50 on force to Maryland and even touch the callous patriotism of some of the wealthy secession ympathizers infesting the city of Baltimore. all instruments in writing, requiring to be Letcher, declaring the Baltimore and Ohio Burnside in possession of the hridge he needed ailroad "a nulsance that must be abated," the ecree has gone forth that that great work by two fresh regiments which had never be rly destroyed. "Every hridge, Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburg," are to be rthwith "demolished, so that the reconstru tion of the road shall be impossible." Already the sconndrels are at this atrocious work, from the Ferry to Comberland. The reason given the bayonet, as though every man of them had in that city—Louisville loves he spoke, and his practices so foully is that the whole line of the road has become "Yankeeized;" that is to say, it has become the scene of husy and thrifty industry, and praises of the Generals under whose eyes they this is a crying evil, an unpardonable sin, in the eyes of the fiendish spirit that rules the rebellion. But what will "Maryland, my Maryland," say to this? What will now hereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed in- be the course of those wealthy merchants of Baltimore, who have been betraying

strument shall be admitted or used as evi- alike their State and their country to the ence in any court until it shall have been cause which cruelly contemplates such a their preparations for action should turn into luly stamped, nor until the holder shall have fatal blow to their most costly and priceless roved to the satisfaction of the court that he public improvement? The Baltimore and Ohio further south we get the easier will a winter has paid to the collector of the district the sum | railroad | Is the great artery through which of five dollars for the use of Government, courses the life-blood of Maryland and her which has made great preparations during Thus, though the stamps for legal and husiness documents are not required until the beginning of the new year, the law is now in full operafive years prior to the rebellion will utterly sions by attacks on his flanks and rear, an ion in all other respects. During the next forsake their borders. Commerce, trade, in- thus to enable our land forces to pierce the three months every business man should ob- dastry, must all be paralyzed. Such a vin- heart and centre of the rebellion the eyes of even the Baltimore secessionists to the hollow and heartless character of the love of Maryland, so ostentatiously displayed by their Southern allies. It will be well if It awakens in them a spirit of manly resistant to such an atrocious outrage, hy rallying to the support of the only Government which stands between them and utter ruin. The people of Maryland should by this act be aroused to united and hearty support of the Union, and that portion of her border adjacent to the scene threatened by this vandal engeance should present the hristling front lately witnessed in the Comberland Valley Maryland should leap to arms to protect he great railroad, and foremost in the ranks nould be the rich secessionists of Baltimor Kentneky may read a lesson from this van-

and from it learn what will be the fate of our great husiness arteries, the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexingideas of the proper mode of dealing with re- rebels are not driven from the State and meares taken to keep them ont. Millions will now be required to repair the damages already neasures of the beginning of our war only done, while a hundred millions will not repair "pruned" the rebellion, "making that flourish | the loss which the trade of our State has sufwhich we would destroy." The severe policy fered. If the infamous rascals cannot subjust the best, because it will soonest end the war and save thousands of lives and millions of will lay waste her fields and destroy all her public improvements. This atrocity is all the more wicked because it is practised upon a friendly people, who sought to mediate b tween the South and North, and who wen deeply solicitous to arrest the conflict, until nerve the arm and fire the heart of ever

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—General Halother. One of them, named Bishop, came in course be captured. There are several thou- leck has issued a circular which sets forth that as from casualties in the field, and from abtions. He was brought to this city the precipices overhanging the Gap, and shat- ficers to command them, and as it is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resign tions be filled with the least possible delay, the requested to fill those vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and pr vates who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a enpacity for military command. The General Commanding gives as easons for this prgent request that withon the hope of promotion there is no encourage ment to a faithful performance of duty and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the dis cipline and efficiency of an army depend in a nan in the crowd that would not hold up a great measure upon the character and qualifi cations of its officers, and without good officer the very best soldiers soon become a mere disorderly moh, the inefficiency of which is in reased by the increase of its numbers.

The New Albany Ledger says. "Th public confidence in Gen. Buell daily increase as the results of his splendid strategy and generalship become more apparent George B. McClellan, Gen. Buell instly ranks the great military genius of the country He may appear slow to some, but he is alway Six weeks hence, and all his tradu will be covered with shame and confusion attention of the Indianapolis Journal. The Nashville Union says that marane

ing bands are committing great depredations upon not only Union men hut secessionists, in the interior counties of Tennessee. Their solobject is atealing. When a secessionist pleads that he is for the Confederacy, they tell him Damn the Southern Confederacy; we wan your horses, or your money, or clothing.

As our army advances into the interio the State, it opens the way for the retur of fugitives who were driven from their bomes the rebel army which has overrun Ken tucky. A number of the citizens of Frankfort departed for that city, by way of Shelhyrille, yesterday; others left for Taylorsville and many others took their departure for localities in the interior.

We understand that Governor Morgan ha for nine months' men .- Albany Argus Perhaps the women would make the best nine months' soldiers. The Boston Post says there is a rumon

t Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is to take com that he punished them more severely than mand of Brugg's army. The expectation here is that Gen. Bunli will take charge of it.

The Albany Evening Journal has som judicious and forcible comments on the recen cheering news trom the Indian country. "I

nmerable bands of guerillas thronghout the Crow, Chief of the Sionx, has written We been for years. Nearly all the chiefs were present and a treaty of perpetual friendshi was signed at Crow Wing on the 15th inst It is moreover added that Hole-in-the-Da (what an ill-omenal name) promises to dis

perse his men. "This news is inexpressibly gratifying, Ou Indian relations' have worn anything but promising aspect of late. It looked as though active had been the reliefs in sowing the seedof disaffection. We knew how secholon they had labored to arm the Red Men again We knew how industriously they bar en 'egging them on' to deeds of violet what high premiums they had offered on to "We feared they had succeeded too well. V

feared they had infatnated more than one trib with the idea that the present was too goo opportunity to strike for old wrongs a future concessions, to be lost. We knew ho weak and cowardly-how anstable and cor itntionally treacheron-were the latter. We knew how prope they would be to take ad rantage of our troubles to impose fresh ones Let us thank God that we are to be spared th orrors of an Indian war!

"Several hundreds of our white citizens ha it is reported, been massacred. Every imaginable ontrage has been inflicted upon helplet women and children. Whole fam whole neighborhoods-have been shot dow le military crime. Gen. Buell would not for vengeance. Their marderers must not l have committed such a crime to save his char- suffered to go unpunished. No settlement the justice will be worth the paper upon which offenders that it can be as terrible in vengean of justice. It must show them that mamacr gorous and fiery movements against the foe. of peaceful citizens will be followed by swi

The New York Evening Post says, what it calls the best authority, that fully on undred thousand enlisted men are at this moment in camps in the different states, waiting to be called to the field; and, as the Govrnment has sufficient arms for more than twice that number, it seems certain that our military operations need not halt for lack of

Nor will our commanders in the field here after fear to use the fresh troops which they may receive. The recent battles in Maryland showed that recruits, well led, and with experienced soldiers to show the way, will fight with the same desperate valor here which the same class displayed in the French wars. At the battle of Antietam the charge which placed o cross before getting at the enemy was made fore seen the enemy. It was as gallant a dash every tunnel, every culvert, from Harper's as ever was made, and in the face of as bot a eross-fire of artillery and musketry as he been felt in this war; but the hrave fellows never faltered, but carried the batteries and drove the enemy before them at the point of been a veteran. In every part of that field the new regiments earned for themselves the

it may require some days, or even weeks, to prepare the new combinations needed to assume once more the nffensive; but we true day, now, is precious; that in a few weeks tions hy attacks on his flanks and rear, and ward invasion have nearly spent themselves Our turn is near for resu and the country looks to see it done with new

The Cincinnati Commercial says Mr. F. Williams and Mrs. Colonel Prall, of and are at the Burnet llouse. They were put apon paroles. They have been waiting lu Ward was in command here, protecting Cincinnatia as he had Lexington." That is, during Morgan's raid. Col. Prail's little daughter anys the rebels bring chickens into town er says the rebels bring chickens luto town on their bayonets, and there are a good many

oldiers at her home. We must now arrest some rebel ladies to zehonge for our fair loyalists. Braxton Bragg, n his recent proclamation, said: "Women of Kentucky, banish henceforth and forever the fear of insulting visitations," and yet his myrmidons take female prisoners and drive then from their homes!

SHOLDTVILLA UNDAR THE OLD FLAG.-Ger Sill's advance division was in camp yesterday orning, beyond Shelbyville, on the Frankfort turnpike. He reached the town the prorious evening and was most enthusiastically received, the ladies and citizens meeting our string with flags, and furnishing them wood, provisions, and everything they needed. Capt John M. Huston, of the Louisville Legion, was appointed Provost Marshal, and the encampment was formed at a point where there is a plentiful supply of water. No rebels were to be seen or heard of in the neighborhood, and no authentic intelligence of their whereabouts had been obtained. The advance will move capidly, as the watchword now is, "Onward!" and in the legion of the seen o army with flags, and furnishing them wood, appointed Provost Marshal, and the encamp-

The 1st brigade of Cavalry, Col. John Kennett commanding, part of a cavalry divis ion now stationed at Elizabethtown, has been exceedingly active. The battalion of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry under Maj. Wynkoop, a company of which captured the chiefs of staff an inch into the fleshy part of the leg, but was active to the leg active to of Generals Bragg and Hardee and six other officers, is attached to it; Col. McCook who drove the rebel cavalry from Vinegar Hill in gallant style, bolds command in it. The division has captured upwards of 1,500 prisoners, fifteen wagon loads of flour and other materials, 300 horses, and as many guns and swords and drives the enemy wherever they are met. and drives the enemy wherever they are met. There was an important error in the

resident's proclamation of the 22d ult. asmitted by telegraph one sentence read: ansmitted by teregraph one sentence read:
The fact that any State or people thereot
all on that day be in good faith represented
the Congress of the United States by memrity of the qualified voters of such State shall
tre participated, shall, in the absence of
rong countervailing testimony, be deemed
inclusive evidence that such State and the
cople thereof face not form in rebellion avaints. people thereof have not been in rebellion agains the United States. In the Official copy, as published in the

have not been' rewl "a re not then."

ginia on the sixth. He might, with considerable variation of Casar's famous letter, say, came, I proclaimed, I skedaddled.

The rebels, by running the Kentncky grist mills night and day, have ground nearly all the grain in the interior of the State. New ict us take the flour and meal away from them.

Even the Union men of Marylard did not know or even dream bow loyal the masses of the State were until the rebel armice in-

J. ANTHONY & Co.- Under this firm a new ouisville, for the manufacture and sale of e-der, apple, and wine vinegar, and for dealing in foreign and domestic liquors, including, especially, pure Bourbon and old rve whisky. We gladly invite the attention of the public

o the merits of this house and of its me The establishment is perhaps the largest and most efficient one of the kind west of the ountains, being constructed on a plan en-rely different from that of any other in the 'nited States, and having a capacity for the manufacture of at least forty barrels of vinegar per day. The proprietors have now on hand a ery large stock, and they intend to keep a large one on hand constantly, so that they may They will keep in like manner, a large apply of pickles and apple cider of the first rether with wine, and other liquirs of all de riptions. Dealing these extensively and unde ich advantages, the house can afford to sell, and does in fact offer for sale, everything at the lowest figure current in any market. In short, the establishment is one which the trade eclally exhort the trade by all means to en ?

nd examine. The members of this bourse are ally and thoroughly loyal, and have never en anything less. Of Mr. Authony, the ior member, whom we have known long and knnw well, we cannot speak too highly regards either his integrity or his habits and polishments as a man of husiness. He many years held a most responsible and arduous position in the business department of he Journal office, and, speaking from the ample and intimate knowledge of him thus acquired, we declare that in our opinion a more ictly honest and scrupulously honorabl an than he does not live. He is the very soul f integrity. Knowing him as we do, we eckon it a privilege to bear this testimony to his high and nulleminhed character artily wish him and the house of which he s the head a long career of prosperity and of

Gan. Buall's Wagon Taain .- Much and ty has been indulged recently for the safet of the immense wagon train which was lef n the rear by General Buell on his rapid narch from Nashville to this city. It gives u s pleasure to announce its safe arrival at this ty. The train, we are informed, consists of less than eighteen hundred wagons.

THE REALS DRIVEN FROM MOUNT WARP tron.-The rebels were disposed to make a and at Mount Washington, in Bullitt co terday, but they were easily shelled not by eneral Thomas's batteries, and made a prene miles distant from this city, on the Bards own turnpike.

The rebel Statesman, at Lexington dertakes to predict the plan of Bragg's tu are movements. When astronomers calcu late the motions of a comet, they make allow ance for the disturbing forces of the planets. Is the Editor of the Statesman sure that he nakes due allowance for the disturbing forces of Buell'

citizens, announcing his determination to nake a stand there against the Federal army With that view Bragg is fortifying in the viinity of Bardstown.

General Bragg was in Bardstown on

Lonisville loves Buell, because Buell not only saved Lonisville, but twice, by keeping o ily saved Loniaville, but twice, by accoung nia army in and around it, he had cariched its peopla, eccessionista as well as Union, and more especially accessionista. Louisville would, r joice if Buell and his whole army could be ept in that city—Louisville loves Buell and

The writer of that paragraph can never be iamned. He hasn't soul enough. DECEASED SOLDIERS .- The following is a list of the names of soldiers who died in general

hospital in this city during the week ending Friday, October 3d, 1962

Julius A. Bresard, Co. B. 18th Rediana. John Gardo, Co. K., eth Ubio. GUERILLAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI-THE ATTACK

Paris, Ky., arrived in that city on Thursday, on the John J. Ros. - The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th inst. contains the following count of an attack on the steamer John vain for the Union army to drive the rebela Roe:

Out. One of the ladies said she thought "old by the arrival of the steamer John J. Rooth to the ladies said she thought by the arrival of the steamer John J. Rooth to the ladies are the ladies are

esterday morning, some dozen or more gu las rode up to the bank and dismonuted, a vielling their guns across the horses' bac-oured a fire into the boat. Two balls pase

poured a fire into the boat. Two balls passed through the pilot-boase, in direct range of the pilot, but they fortunately struck an iron plate placed inside for his own protection, and thus was his life saved.

The Roe had arms aboard for the 6th Illinois cavalry, and the officers and passengers determined to take them out and defend themselves. Accordingly some twenty men were furnished with fine Union carbines, and they determined to take a hand in their next shooting fifth of the plant of the fire to page the first or page to the first or page to the first or page the first or page to the first or page the first or page to the page to the first or page to the first or page to the page to the first or page to the first or page to the page to ng affair. They had not far to go before they would need all the assustance they could get. About a quarter past twelve of clock yesterlay the Roe reached the port of Randolph Binff. At first there was no one in sight Soon, however, there was a single marke shot, when at least a hundred men appeared

lowing up along the bank and firing from behind the fence. They also had recourse to their cannon, but it was not in range of the

The Forest Queen and Champion were fired into at Ashport on their upward trip.

The Roc met the gunbeat Tylor about six miles this side of Randolph, conveying the New National up the river, and it is not improbable that she may have "cleaned out" the entire party before this time.

THE TRUTH FROM RICHWOND-TROUBLE IN THE CAMP. There is but one paper in Richmond—the room countervailing testimony, be deemed inclusive evidence that such State and the ople thereof have not been in rebellion against e United States.

In the Official copy, as published in the stional Intelligencer, the italicised words we not been "rewl "a re not then."

RABBEL ROUT AND CAPTURE.—A band of rebwas totally routed on Coon Creek, in Man.

Columns to-day, the received last evening a copy of the Richmond Examiner of the 2nd, which, if we have been reduced by the support of their gallant here in arms.

Maring Historax.—Gen. Lee entered Maryland on the support of their gallant and one day, issued a pompous proclamation announcing his permanent occupation of the State on the third day, and fied back into Virget on the color of the support of their gallant in the state on the third day, and fied back into Virget of the support of their gallant between the support of the support o

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29

compromise of existing troubles.

The Government has no knowledge of any such action, and it is believed that the rebels are too well informed of its temper to appropriate that it will entertain any proposition except one of unconditional submission to the constituted authorities.

The Bernald's correspondent mays it is non-derstood that floa. Ely Thayer will immediately receive the appointment as Military Governor of Florida. This is made with a view to enable Thayer and those who are acting with him to carry out their scheme for the introduction into the Southern States of a loyal laboring population.

Laboring population.

Com. Vanderbilt is converting the steamer Vanderbilt, which he kindly gave to the U. S. Government, into a gunboat. She will carry some 12 guns, of heavy calibre, and will be the fastest war vessel afloat.

be the fastest war vessel affort.

Il adducates McClellar's Amy, October I—Evening.

General Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown with a force of cavalry, and artillery for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the river. Ile camen with them near Shepherdstown and drove them towards Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by our artiflery Our loss was two wounded. The rebel loss was one killed and two wounded. A rebel lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners. Lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners. But very few relet troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion being encamped between that place and Mariinsburg. The work of constructing the bridge at llarger's Ferry is progressing rapidly, and will be completed to-morrow.

Completed to-morrow.

NAVY YARD, WARRINGTON, Sept. 30.

To H. G. Wells, Secretary of the Nory:
Sia: Commander Magan reports the destraction of the rebel bomb-proof magazines at Lower Shipping Point which I had instructed him to blow np. They were seven in number, and the work was heavier than was anticipated. A muall body of rebel cavairy made its appearance but dispersed npon the discharge of a volley of maketery from our side.

(Signed) ANDREW HARWOOD,
Commanding Potomac Flotilia.

New York, Oct. I.

(Signed) ANDREW HARWOOD, Commanding Potomac Flotilia.

At an enthmissic German meeting one of the speakers denounced the statement that Sigel had resigned or was about to do so as a mischewous fisherhood.

New Yoleans advices by the steamer Creole state that guerilla bands were quite bold and harmaned Federal vessels greatly. Admirst Farragut had organized a naval police of four sixteen-userd whale boats which are cruising in the river day and night. Each boat carries a howitzer and a full crew well armed. One of these boats captured a band of sixteen guerilass. who made a spirited resistance, losing four of five men.

The Seventh Vermont provinces that the Confederate States and says: it is not confirmed to the confederate States and says: it is not an expertation in the Confederate States and says: it is not an expertation in the Confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States and says: it is not a continued to the confederate States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. I. Captain Towell, of McClellan's staff, reached here this morning from the headquarters of the Potomac, in charge of the trophics, flags, &c. taken at South Mountain and Antictam.

The differences of opinion among member of the Cabinet about the President's proclima

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.

Brig. Gen. Rodman died on Monday, mear llagerstown, of wonnds received in the battle of Antietam.

New York, October 2.

A letter from the ermy of the Upper Potomac says the whole have beginn the work of devastation on the llatimore and Ohio Kailroad. Bridges, culverts, and embank ments are being destroyed, excanations filled up, and rails and stock carried off.

washing and Cincinnati, and then form a junction with Bragg and Kirby Smith in Kentucky.

When McClellan crosses in large force into Virginia the ladance of the rubel army will fall back on Richmond. The Star intimates the Windows of the ladance of the rubel army will fall back on Richmond. The Star intimates the Windows of the Window

When McClellan crosses in large force into the control of the Cincipal States, to take managed that Health and the Pole army will fall back on Richmond. The Star intimate that Heintzelman is in position to inserce; the latter movement from Winchester. It is believed here that General Lee is preparing for a neethward movement from Winchester. It is probabile, however, that the will find enough defensive work on his hands without crossing the Postomac river. Concentral Medical States on the states are involved the Cincipal States and the August of the Cincipal States on the state of the Cincipal States on the states are involved, is not two weeks age with all his forces.

He is supposed to be marching in a northeast direction in the Augusta Ky., fight was about 1 received the marching in a northeast direction in the States, and the States continue and must always remain as they were at its origin, namely, to restore and two weeks age with all his forces.

He is supposed to be marching in a northeast direction in the Augusta Ky., fight was all his artillery all flores, and blocked up the tap with some of the region of the Cincipal States of the Marching of the States of the States of the Marching of the States of the Cincipal States of the Marching of the States of the Marching

A report says the President has gone on a visit to McClellan's army. A telegram says that the British steamer Floyd ran the blockade at Charleston and ar-

Sigel moved out apon one immediate front some days since, and has just telegraphed that vesterday Gen. Stahl's advance brigade took the town of Warrenton, and made prisoners of 1,200 robels. Gen. Stahl yesterday went to Salem and White Plaina, where he found no trace of the enemy. They however captured eight wagons loaded with quartermasters' and commissary stores, and several mules, and brought them off.

Washington correspondence of the morning papers say the declaration of Secretary Seward through Minister Adams to England, of which we have the news by a recent steamer, of the purpose of the Government to issue letters of marque with a view of checking the hostilities now carried on by Sonthern privateers on the United States commerce, has caused no little sensation among representatives of foreign powers and students of international law here, who regard it as paramount to an official recognition by the United States of the rebels as beligreents.

There is intelligence from England that 15, 1000 tons of iron, to be need for plating vessels; is on the way to the Sonth; but even if the blockade should be successfully run, our ironclad vessels will be ready before those of the rebels.

The Times's Washington despatch says we lead to the rebels, and the results of the rebels, and the way to the Sonth; but even if the rebels.

The Times's Washington despatch says we

and General Wright, Lawton, 'Armistead', Ransom, and Cummings slightly wounded. A private despatch says General Toombs was slightly wounded. The yellow fever is raging in Wilmington, N. C., and the Mayor has telegraphed that it sepidemic. The physicians of the city are worn down and many of them are sick, and he asks for immediate assistance in the name of humanity.

[Indiana Proceedings of the city are worn down and many of them are sick, and he asks for immediate assistance in the name of humanity.

[Indiana Proceedings of the city are worn down and many of them are sick, and he asks for immediate assistance in the name of humanity.

[Indiana Proceedings of the city are worn down and many of the proceeding of the city are worn down and many of the proceed colone.]

The War Department has ordered Colonel Carrington, the superintendent of recruiting in Indiana, to accept nine months volunteers as substitutes for the drafted militia. If the quota of 6,000 is filled immediately it will alleviate the necessity of a draft in this State on the 6th inst.

New York, Oct. 3.

naks.

Hooker is so far recovered that he is in readiness to assume command whenever the President may direct. Harney has been assigned to a command in the west. Among the men who are heartily in tayor of the President's proclamation as a military means of suppressing the rushing treason everywere, are Hon. . lolt and F. B. Cushing of New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.

THE BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE-COL. DUN-HAM'S BEPORT. LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 30, 1862.

To the A. A. General and Chief of Staff of the Army of Kentucky: Sin I have the honor to report that in obe-Army of Kentecky.

Sin. I have the honor to report that in obedience to an order of Major General (filbert, I, on the 13th inst., at 11 oclock P. M., left the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad with six companies of the 50th regiment Indiana volunteers, and one company (K) of the 78th Indiana, attached to the 50th for duty—in all 446 strong, rank and file—for Green river, near Munfordville, to reinforce Colonel Wilder in the defence of that point. The train ran very slowly until some distance below Elizabethtown, wheel I went torward and earneady nreged the engineer to greater spect, assuring lum that it was all important for us to reach tirren river before daylight. He did increase the speed as for as safety would permit. Just below Bacon Creek, and about seven miles from Green river, the train stopped for wood. I immediately passed along the cars, aroused the men, and bid them stand by their arms in readiness for any energency, as we were approaching dangerous ground. I took position on the engine, and the train moved cautiously forward. We had proceeded about a mile when we ran upon a portion of the track which had been undermined by the enemy and slid to one side in such a manner as not to make the injury apparent to the engineer or myself. The train was thrown off and several of the cars completely wrecked, yet strange to say not a man or horse was serionaly injured. The nen seemed inspired with even greater confidence, as if feeling themselves under the especial protection of an overruing Providence.

yet strange to say not a man or horse was seriously injured. The men seemed inspired
with even greater confidence, as if feeling
themselves under the especial protection of an
overruling Providence.

They were immediately formed in line of
battle, an instantaneous attack being expected.
The woods which skirted both sides of the
road were promptly reconnoitered. No enemy
appearing, the regiment was put in rapid march
tor Munfortwille, presuming that the road had
been destroyed to prevent reinforcements from
reaching that place. We had not proceeded
far before cannonading in that direction was
heard. It had now become daylight and the
men deposited their knapsacks and blankets
in the thicket on the roadside and moved
rapidly on. We soon met crowds of frightened and fleeing citizens, from whom no satisfactory information could be got of the situation of affairs at, or of the forces investing our
works. When within between three or four
miles of the place we were met by an intelligent citizen, of my acquaintance, who informed me that a cavalry force of the enemy
at least two thousand strong and a battery of
artillery were posted some distance this side
of the river, and covering the road approaching our works, which were upon the sonth
bank, that guns were also so planted apon
both banks of the river as to cover the bridges,
and that he deemed it impossible for us to pass
them and get ln. But nothing daunted, our
tittle force made a detour to the right, and, by
keeping under the cover of the woods and
cornfields and down ravines, cluded the enemy
and reached the river just below the railroad
hridge and opposite our works. Here n momentary halt was made under the cover
of the woods to close up the column and
give the men a little rest. They then
plunged into and forded the river at doublequick, between the two bridges, the first
notice the enemy having of our approach
being the hearty cheers of our beleaguered
troops in the works. Fortunately for ne, the
guns of the enemy having of our approach
bei

artillery (150 men), Capt. Conkle in command.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., about 9½ A. M., the advance of the enemy attacked our pickets on the south of our works, and from the direction of Cave City. His advance was sternly resisted by Companies A. B., and II, 50th Indiana, under Major Wells, who, as well as the officers and men under him in this little kitmish, displayed great coolness and courage. They held the enemy's advancing column at lany for over an hour, and were only preseed back by overwhelming numbers. The object evidently was to avoid the field work on our left, known as Fort Craig, from which he had utillery (150 men), Capt. Conkle in comlack liv overwhelming numbers. The object evidently was to avoid the field work on our left, known as Fort Craig, from which he had been so fatally repulsed on Sunday, and, under the cover of the woods, to approach and carry hy storm the breastworks on our right. But the promptness and energy with which he was met seemed to deter him from the attempt. Before 11 A. M. the engagement had become general along our south line, the heavy pressure being upon the west or right. The men were cool and eager for the expected assault. The fire was rapid and continuous on the part of the enemy, who kept himself under cover of the woods.

Between 2 and 3 it slackened, and by 3 it had almost ceased, and, supposing the enemy, had

of the enemy, who kept himself under cover of the woods.

Between 2 and 3 it slackened, and by 3 it had almost ceased, and, supposing the enemy had withdrawn from the woods which fronted on a entire south line, and, being anxious to occupy the farther edge of It that I might be advised of, and check a renewed attack, company A, 50th Indiana, Capt. Barrell, was thrown out as skirmishers, to feel through it. They soon became holly engaged with the enemy, who attempted to turn their left finnk. I immediately ordered Capt. Carothers, with company (5, of the same regiment, to list support. The order was promptly obeyed and the company gallalantly deployed under a galling fire. This, was a brilliant little affair. In It Lieut. Burton, company G. fell severely wounded no by doing his duty. Finding that the enemy still occupied the woods in force, our men works, I should also mention that company A, 60th Indiana, was thrown ont as ekirmishers upon the left early in the engagement, and there remained for some time, doing excellent service with a loss of one man wounded. By 4% the firing on both sides had nearly ceased, there being only an occasional shot from our guns a opportunity offered to prevent the planting of batteries by the enemy. Some seen approaching. I sent Col. Wilder being only an occasional shot from General Bragg, commanding the enemy's forces, asserting that we were surrounded by an overwhelming force, all hope of reinforces with a loss of one man wounded. By 4% the firing on both sides had nearly ceased, there being only an occasional shot from General Bragg, commanding the enemy's forces, asserting that we were surrounded by an overwhelming force, all hope of reinforces with a loss of one man wounded. By 4% the firing on both sides had nearly ceased, the first of the collection of the red of the collec

ry, and our situation critical, and being only a senior officer of equal rank with several others in the works, some of whom had had greater experience, I, at bls suggestion, deemed it my duty to call a council of war of those officers. I desired also to gain time in hopes of relief from this place or from Bowling Green. I therefore sent a note to Gen. Bragg asking a further suspension of hostilities to give me time for suspension antil ? o'clock P. M. This was a point garned, as by that time it would be too late for further attack except by assault, which I felt able to repel.

By this time I had got telegraphic communication with Louisville, and immediately telegraphed General Gilbert in substance that we had held the enemy, said to be Bragg s and

it was simply evidence that I saw our peril and was not afraid to look it in the face. To that authority I shall also appeal for the justness of my arrest. Of the coolness and determined bravery of the men I cannot speak too highly. (If officers, when all did their duty well, especial praise seems almost out of place; yet some, of course, had better opportunities than others to displace that the colors.

The forces under my command during this affair were those mentioned by Col. Wilder in his report, and the reinforcements theretil hereinbefore noticed. I am respectfully.

[Signed] C. L. DUNHAM, [On compiler 18] [Signed] C. L. DUNHAM, Col. com'd'g U.S. Forces at Green River.

NEW YORK, Cict. 3.

A Cincinnnti letter gives a list of ninet cen gunboats, one and two guns cach, on the Ohio at and above that point, under command of Com. Duble.

A Washington letter to the Commercial records several rumors as to the cause of the President's visit to McClellan; among others, that he intends to detach one of the latter's officers for an important duty, and indicating Burnside.

important despatches have been sent abroad during the present week, including copies of an intercepted letter from Jeff Davis to Slidell, announcing his intention to capture Washing-ton and make it the capital of the Coufederate States, written about the time Lee crossed the Potomac.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion that all goods actually removed from the premises where manufactured are exempt from taxation. The word premises is meant to include the store-houses connected with manufacturing. The opinion will be printed and distributed immediately.

The Richmond Whig of September 30th contains the following: In the rebel Senate, September 20th, Mr. Simms, of Louisinns, submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the City of Washington in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, whereof the people shall be in rebellion

Gano, Oct. 2.

Gen. Steele and Gov. Phelps, of Arkansas, are expected in Cairo soon. They reached Memphis the 30th.

There is nothing new at Memphis or Ilelena. At the latter place there are about four thousand contrabands at work on the fortifications. The following are the prices at Vickshurg: Whisky \$1 per pint; flour \$50 per latrel; hacon 75 cents a pound; domestics \$1 to \$1 25 per yard.

Poarsmouth, Onio, Oct. 4.

John Morgan came to Carter county with a force of about ten thousand men. The Olive Ilill Home Guards fought them all day, and killed about twenty. The rebels burned thirty-five houses, and then retreated to Licking river. The rebel forces returned to Ulive Ilill last night. I came here for help, and five hundred men from the Il'th Ohio go over. Washington, Oct. 4.

Washington, Oct. 4.

Colonel II. T. Sanders, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers, having marched with a detachment
of his command from Racine to Prairie du
Chien without having his commissaries duly
provided and secured, and having contracted
for subsistence for his men at an extravagant
price, without regard to the interest of the
Government, has, by direction of the President, been dismissed from the service.

The Military Commission, of which Hunter
is president, is understood to be investigating
the circumstances attending the surrender of
llarper's Ferry, and has summoned several
witnesses.

witnesses.

It is believed that the nearest point to Washington, on the southern side of the Potomac, at which there are any rebels in arms, is the Rappahannock Station, on the Grange and Alexandria Railroad, 51 miles from Alexandria. This morning, one of Gen. McClellan's scouts brought in man named McKenny, who was arrested near Leesburg, on a charge of being a say in the service of the rebellon. He was taken before the Provost Marshal, who sent him to the old Capitol Prison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

tendering the service of 4,000 or 6,000 veterin soldiers and 200 officers to fight for the Union, and asking if the State of New York would engage them. They can arrive in New York ready equipped. They will have no difficulty in leaving Italy, as they have taken no part in the demonstrations.

nis gallant and devoted troops were engaged in the great death struggle? The conflict had been fully expected for days and weeks, hu St. Louis paper he was very recently on a vis brinth to lead his forces in this last conflic till we hope he was. When the battle of Pittshurg Landing began, he was at Savan-arlı, nine miles off, and we hope that, when the battle of Corinth occurred, he was not a St. Louis, several hundred miles off.

tpers of the same stamp bitterly denounce to on in regard to the enuncipation of slave in the rebel states. They suggest that it would probably be well for us to join the secessionists at once. They talk like fools. They should know that the President himself, only a few weeks since, was against the policy of Issuing such a proclamation as the one in question, with much reluctance. They should know too that some of the members of the Cabine are said on good authority to have been strongly opposed to its being issued. If it is fitting that we should join the secessionists, it is fitting that a portion of the Cabinet should join them, and it was fitting but a short time ago that the President should join them. And what is to be thought of Mr. Lincoln's presen appropriate place is among the secessionists?

gans had paid in times past a good deal more respect than they did to the carnest counsels whole country North and South, this terrible war, however anxious the fiery spirits of the South might have been to bring it on, would have been avoided, and the repose and pros-perity of the nation have continued undisturbed. Leaving out of view the utter un-lawfulness of the proclamation, the Union organs here can judge far better than the Republican organs of the North of the probable effect of such a proclamation in the region where it is expected and intended to have its chief effect, and, if we believe that its effect must be bad, if we believe that it is calculated to promote and advance and strengthen the re The confederate States, and as such is a gross on the covered of ingith withing the same of the same o bellion instead of tending to quell it, we cer

welfare and prosperity of the whole country. Some of the papers are talking abou of winter quarters is, at this time, out of the the question. What is needed is vigorous work, not hibernation. We want an early trial of strength with the rebels, the carlier the and make it decisive. The great necessity of

etter. And the main opposing forces are low so situated in relation to each other that about a condition of affairs certain to result in their independence up to the line of the Poto-

mac. This calculation is doomed to disappointment. The call for six hundred thousand men meant a vigorous, immediate, over-whelming military demonstration. The surpose of the President in calling them out is the purpose of the whole country, and it annot be defeated or delayed. The full numer will be furnished and it is hardly possible that more than fifty thousand of these will join the greatarmy of paroles before all get in MADIBON, IND., Oct. 4.

M. C. Garber, Quartermaster General in Gen. George W. Morgan's division, telegraphis the following to the Madison Courier:

"The advance brigade of Gen. George W. Morgan's command, from Cumberland Gap, rarrived at Greenupsburg, Kentucky, to-day (the 3d inst.), after an exhausting march of sixteen days—having the roads to make in many places. The men are shoeless, bootless, and naked. For days they have been without rations, gathering their subsistence from the standing corn in the fields, which they grated to make bread, after the fatigues of tide day. The men lore the hardships and privations of the march with the greatest fortitude. They were marched and under arms twenty hours a day, skirmishing the woods on each side of the road, and repelling the attempts of the rebel cavalry in front and rear.

"The enemy blockaded the way in every place suitable, and harassed the column as much as possible.

"Our column is ten thousand strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of wenty-eight pieces, six of which are 20 pounders, and four hundred wagons, all of which were brought off in safety.

"Our column is ten thousand strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of which were brought off in safety.

"Our column is ten thousand strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of which were brought off in safety.

"The works at Cumberland Gap were left in ruins."

Poatswouth, Ohio, Oct. 4. the field. If but three hundred thous:

that Cincinnati and Philadelphia and Louis ville are pronounced safe. They ought never to have been in danger. Their best defences are west of the l'otomac, and south of the Kentucky line. It is time to transfer the th

atre of war to the homes of the authors of the by the grace of God and the strength and chivalry of Gen. Buell's army, her soil will soon cease to be dishonored by the tread of rebel invaders. There is no place for Union winter-quarters in this State, and, if the rebels wish to enjoy such convcuiences, they had better take a good start and look out for them

in Texas or Mexico. he Editor of the Louisville Journal, was Pro rost Marshal of Shelbyville during the occu ancy of that town by the rebels. It seen he determined to do a little editing there by way of getting his hand in for the Journal One day he ordered the forem in of our friend Mildleton's suspended paper, the Shelbyville News, to get everything in readiness to set up the type on the following day for a paper to be issued under his editorial auspices less than three hours after his receiving Ni umn was in motion toward Shelbyville; and sudden, tumultuous, frightful, and most terri-ble was the rebelskedaddle.

Now, we have had some regard for Nixon as an old editorial brother and our possible our hearts to excuse him, but to think of his

forced with troops, others with energy.

THE STITUTION IN KENTECKY .- The infor-Cairo, that a battle at the last accounts had been raging for many hours at Corinth and was still in progress.

This battle at Corinth has been expected for ome time. There is no doubt of its having icen an important one. The strong presumpion is, that, on the rebel side, it was fought by

A portion of the rebel side, it was fought by

Cairo, October 5.

Glorious news has been received to-day from Mr.

O. P. Myers, who left Bardstown at nine o'clock yesterday morning, that our army arrived at Bardstown on Saturday evening, Gen.

Buell and staff passing through that place at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, in pursuit of Gen. Bragg's retreating forces.

A portion of Gen. Bragg's retreating forces.

A portion of Gen. Crittenden's corps left the Bardstown road in the vicinity of Cox's A portion of Gen. Criticenses is consistent was fougated in the vicinity of Cox's the Bardstown road in the vicinity of Cox's Grant's forces fought it on the federal side, but, whether there had been a junction between them and the forces of Gen. Roscerans, we cannot even conjecture. If Grant's forces had cox Saturday. A this region a detachment from cannot even conjecture. If Grant's forces had on Saturday. At this point a detachment from the shock alone, the odds against the First Ohio Cavalry and Second Kentucky them must have been fearful. Yet they were cavalry encountered fifteen hundred Texas as fine troops as ever took the field, and we loss in killed and wounded on both sides was equally divided. As the Federal cavalry were their way through, and made their escape to

> Colonel Hobson's Thirteenth Kentucky infantry, who had been employed as skirmishers, ventured too far from the main army on Friday and were captured by the rebels. We learn from Mr. Myers and others that en. Bragg's forces made a movement from Bardstown toward Louisville on Friday morning, boasting that they would have possession of this city by Saturday evening. They re-tured to Bardstown, however, on Friday evening, and at once commenced the work of eracuation. The supply train embraced about six hundred wagons. From the best informa-tion we can gain Bragg's army, which left about three hundred men each, numbering awenty thousand men. The rebel army went off in the direction of Springfield, announcing their determination to make a stand at Mill Creek, four or five miles from Bardstown. It is the impression of our commanding officers, however, that they will fall back through

Springfield to Danville, and, in all probability, Maj. Watts, of Bardstown, of one of the Kentucky cavalry regiments, was captured by the rebels on Friday, and is now a prisoner.

John Rowden, a rebel captain, was captured by our forces on Friday, near Barclay's tavern We learn that the rebels have committed of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is said that no less than six bridges on the line

of the road have been destroyed. A man named Crouch, who was form aployed on the Bardstown junction of the ouisville and Nashville Railroad, is the rebel who took the Federal flag from the Court-house at Bardstown and placed the rebel rag there. He now has command of a company

We have letters from Shelbyville under date of yesterday morning. These letters announce the arrival of the fifteen refugees from Franklort who left this city for their homes Friday. Col. Jacobs's cavalry regiment, of Gen. Sill's advance, had a skirmish with the rebels at a point nine miles beyond Shelbyville, on Sa urday evening. The rebels lost eight killed, a large number wounded, and eighteen prison-ers. The Federal cavalry had a few of their number wounded. The rebels fled precipitately. Gen. Dumont's division passed through Shelbyville toward Frankfort yesterday morn-

The reports we receive from the three army corps moving forward from this city are highly gratifying, representing both officers and men in the best spirits, indulging a hope that they will soon come up with the enemy.

Edward Everett, in his speech some weeks since, on Boston Common, said:

Edward Everett, in his speech some weeks since, on Boston Common, said:

Letter and covered with fleas. J. Neil and the southwest, and Dr. Mills, of the 47th Indiana, are responsible for this outrage on humanity. Several lowa Commissioners are here on the way to the various camps to take the vote of the lowa troops.

McClerttan's Headquarters, Oct. 5.

Why this mawkish "disbelief?" Was it mere llourish of oratory to capture men, or was the idea that such things were too horri-bly improbable to be true? And why not

so much better than ours that such conduc staggered the belief of so "fine an old gentle man" as Edward Everett? The divine command is to "purify thyself before rebuking others for impurity." If we desired to win back the South, the worst possible methol for us to adopt was to follow their methol for us to adopt was to follow their most odious practices, and beat them at it, too.— Columbus (O.) Crisis.

The double and twisted traitor of the Crisis South are so much better than our own that y giving a speedy and crushing blow to the Edward Everett should hesitate to believe that they inflict the punishment of the common jail, the scourge, and the halter, upon men for the mere expression of an opinion upon the question of Union or disunion. This amounts to an assertion on the part of that Editor that Kelly's Mill's A despatch was read at noon to-day that the U.S. authorities Imprison in common jails and scourge and hang men for the atterance of rebel continuers. The sentiments of the atterance of rebel continuers. and scourge and hang men for the neterance of rebel sentiments. The assertion is a fonl false-hood, a horrible calumny, and such it was meant to be. Let the shameless old rebel, who make it, name if he can the instances where the Federal Government has had men whipped and hung for speaking disloyal opinions. A conscription should be enforced upon every neck of woods in Ohio for cudgels to pummel the shoulders of such a scandalons libeller of the anthorities of the nation.

The editor of the Crisis implies that we speak the state of the such as the conserved and th

have "followed the most odious practices of the Southern rebels and beat them at it too." The hoary-headed defamer of his country knows that the Sonthern Congress and the outhern President enacted a year ago, that all the people of the Confederacy should, by a named day, swear allegiance to the rebel Gov-ernment or suffer the punishment due to alien nemies, he knows that all persons in that ossessions confiscated and at best been driven the rope have been made the penalty of the avowal of Union sentiments, and yet he dares to publish that the United States anthorities ave "followed the most odious practices of he Southern rebels and beat them at it." The old calumniator deserves to be shut up with no other company than that accursed knot of pions, and tarantulas, his own conscience.

The cheapest and best now in use, double the twenty-five cent size, and sold for only thirty ents per bottle. This powder is used and highly recommended by nearly all the prin-cipal hotel-keepers in the great eastern cities, and is an effectual exterminator of insects of almost every kind, such as roaches, ants, flies, moths, fleas, &c., &c. Sold wholesale and retail by Raymond and Tyler, Fourth street, near Main. an29 deod&weow

Geu. Pope, in his war against the Indians, is supplied with troops that have sur-rendered to the rebels and been paroled. They had better not surrender to the Indians in the expectation of paroles. If it is true that "stolen bread is sweet,"

the rebel troops in Kentucky can cat theirs rithout honey or molasses.

We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at t'orinth. Un Saturday morning Price attacked Rosecraus right and Van Dorn and Lovel his left. The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated. The rebels reached Corinth near the centre of the town, but they were diriven out at the point of the bayonct. Van Dorn led his column over the avaits on our left np within fifty yards of the ditch and exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and ennister. He was driven back by a charge of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missour. The battle lasted till half past eleven, when the rebels legan to retreat towards Hatchie river.

The number killed and wounded on either de is not known. urs.
We have between seven bundred and one
Jousand prisoners, not including the woundd. Gen. Hackleman killed Gen. Oglesby,
and dangerously wounded Colonels Smith
and Gilbert.

ting frm at 30c. Sales of G. W. and Canselton sheet. Ingest 200648c. Cotton yaras firm, with select 1 for 50c. Items at 200648c. Cotton yaras firm, with select 1 for 50c. Items favored early this morning to renew the at-ack. Cannonading was hend to-day in the tirection these forces. Price is in the forks of the country of the country

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
Springfield, Mo., Oct. 1

when, it is said, he immediately retreated on the courth.

The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 it Cow Skin Prairie, and that Hindman, with 30,000, is In Arkansas, near the line; and that as soon as they join forces they will march directly on St. Louis.

All the prisoners taken tell of rich booty promised them when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the rebel Generals to keep their men together.

Chicago, Oct. 4.

Ilelena, Sept. 29, via Cairo, Oct. 2.

An expedition, consisting of two companies of the 33d Illinois, a company of cavalry, and a detachment from the lat Missonri Artillery, all in command of Colonel C. E. Lippencott, went out into Mississippi day before yesterday, and returned last night. They went sixteen miles out into Mississippi, and captured three hundred bales of cotton, which they brought to the river.

A train which had been sent out to their relief was attacked by guerillas when about ten miles out. A short fight ensued, in which Sergeant Thomas Mason, of Company D, 33d Illinois, was killed, and Captain Leander II. Potter wounded; four others of the same company were slightly wounded.

Rimors are affoat here to-day that a large force is hovering near this place.

Rnmors are affoat here to-day that a large force is hovering near this place.

Important movements are evidently on foot, as several of the largest boats which were about to leave for the North to-day have received orders this afternoon to remain.

Cairo, Oct. 3.

I have just returned from Columbus, where I learned the following particulars from Supt. W. J. Stephens:
Yesterday morning, freight trains from Columbus to Corinth was fired into five miles beyond Bethel Station, 29 miles from Corinth, hy guerillas. They had cut the telegraph wire and tore it down for some distance. The section men saw the attack and brought the report to Bethel. The rebels were in considerable force, and if they had torn up the track before the arrival of the train, it is no doubt captured; if they had not, it probably escaped.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.

The second edition of the Washington Star has the following. The describers and prisoners coming within our lines at llarper's Ferry, within the last 48 honrs, seem to agree that Lee is now making every preparation to retreat with his whole army, as soon as McClellan moves against him. We give this story for what it is worth.

At noon to-day it was ascertained that the rebel force at Rappahannock Station consisted of three regiments of Infantry, and two of cavalry.

cavalry.

Their present duty is patrolling the south bank of the river, from the Springs to below

On Tuesday, the 10th lnst., at ten minutes before for o'clock at the residence of D. F. Wright, her father Miss Many E. L. Watuny, in the 37th year of her ago In this cliv, at 11 o'clock on the night of the 30th September, Mr. Chas. O. Mills, in the 47th year of his age. On Wednesday, Oct. 1st., Fannia, infant daughte of Wm. and Fannie Welr, aged 15 months and 2 All Angueta, Kentucky, on Monday, the 28th nll.
Willtaw Countland Parwiter, son of Geo. D. Frentice, of Louisville, aged 22 years.
On Friday, Oct. M. at 29 minutes past 9 A. M., Joan
Miller, youngest son of Dr. Henry Miller.
At the residence of his father, near Uniontown,
Rv., on the 26th of September, Mr. Frank Parks,
aged about 21 years.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

GROCERERS. -- Sales of Louisian

Fire. 25% where here here have been large sales of manufactured tobace of from 50 to 50c for Kautucky, and 40c to 81 25 for Virginia. Large orders have been received hare from the North and filled during the week.

Whita v—dales of raw on Saturday at Myc.

WOOL—In good demand, with sales washed at 488

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE

From the World.)
STOCK OF COFFEE, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES IN NEW YORK ON THE 1st. Total hhds Total bhds

Total begs and mate.

Stock of Rio this day Of other descriptions..... No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st., NEW YORK.

Total imports this month, all descripted Ramanas—In the serity part of the month led of half one per point, but roward that from the point, but roward that from the least point has been a disparent from the lowest point has been a way agone or month of the least point has been a least point of the least point of the

fied.

Dacco—There has been some lequiry, but the actions recently have been confined to small s, 8 hids sold a day or two since at 150s. Ex ga equivalent to 17 be for fine admitted. This ar is now commanding high periors in every mar. the rum.

We notice mice from first hands at \$40042.50 \$8. Northern. It is retailing at \$500.

Northern. It is retailing at \$500.

There were mide of poor yestenday from first 175; it bushel.

The recent sales from first hands have been all the potall demand is supplied at 176 for theree.

28 for long of a first for.

NEW OBLEANS CATTLE MARKET

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. FIGURE FROM WT HOUSE, ON THE STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT O for white, handlern it is the four it can give it with an infor white, handlern it is the four it can give it in a fine saddle have and vary lengthy in the body, will give the above reward for the delivery of horses and third to me, as Shewhency & Woody's atable, near he Galt House.

J. W. SHOCK ENCY Learntly, Seed. 28 — o daw im

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants Romay L. MATTLAND, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM & PENSION AGENCY N. B. Frigted Blanks to hand opple overy kind of burneament business; and diswhip towly

Charges, or hose interested and prove training of the least with according to a W H I B C

WARLINGTON, B C, Sept. M. 1882.

TO GEO. W. W.

having recreated in their enter of cases in rector-be affired to would be a. h. has now enter comb-in notoring publicary by "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," Dr. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM.

DR. HARVET'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF Females, Proposing, Microscope, Burressea, Stevility Periodiction, and Abassa of Vature, and emphatically the LADIES' FRIVATE MEDI-UAL ADVISER, a Pamphiat of 50 Pages, sent three to any address. Six rests required to pay postage. The File and Book will be southly and whan de-sired, SEUEMELT SEALED and pro-paid, by

any other Advertised Agent, on receipt of th Sold by all Druggists.

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Agricultural.

lack said the subject was one

stage of 31 inches in diameter a central stud. This form of

f tunnicuy. All this is accomposh-t complication, and requires but I t-on. The process is almost self-regu-hacter to the Aquarum, which

window card ming, and presented s on the m ral and pleasing na-e practice. It was the simplest

CAVE CITY, Sept. 18, 1862.

thair-past ax the fighting became general gree whole line, the enemy having added to within two hundred yards of our kis in large numbers. At this time our were disposed as follows: One company to 74th Indiana, four companies of the 67th and ana, and one company of the 18th Regunder command of Major Abbott, of the Indiana, in the redoubt on our extreme three companies of the 67th and one composite of the 67th ladiana, under Col. Emmertof the 67th, hinning the old rifle works of the 67th, hinning the old rifle works. posing our cessation of fire to be it result. When they came within y yards ordered the men to fire, repeated by Col. Murray and the g the line, and a very avalanche of their ranks, causing them first to en run in great disorder to the

Lient. Mason, 13th Indiana battery, and sixty men of thd 33d Kentucky, under Capt. Wilson—the whole force amounting to 2,122 men for

at the man

nty.

The attacking force consisted of Chalmer'
and Duncan's brigades of infantry, Scott'
rigade of cavalry, and three batteries of ar
illery, in all amounting to about 7,000 o

nilery; in all amonating to about (we exjo00 men.

If 1 were to give a list of all who did their
whole duty, it would simply be a muster roll
of all who were there. No man finched or
ited back a particle. I must, however, mention W. A. Bullitt, Adjutant of the Third Kentucky, who conveyed my orders for me
through the hottest of the fire with as much
coolness as if on review, and Captain Frank
White, of the Fitteenth Indiana, who superiatended the earthworks, and wherever a point
was exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's
batteries, he immediately threw up traverses
to protect the men.

tatteries, he immediately threw up traverses to protect the men.
Our entire loss was 27 killed and wounded;
The enemy admit a loss of 714 killed and wunded to a Sun lay alone.
I tannol give as complete a report as I could wish, not liaving recived a report from the different communders engaged.

In Tursday evening, at seven o'clock, I was again placed in command; by this time Gen. Polk had crossed the river, ten mites above, with the right wing of tiea. Brage's army, and coming down on the north side, took up a position on the river hills commanding our works, the left wing, under Gen. Hardee, having taken a position on the north side of the river.
General Bragg had sent a summons to surrender, and a consultation had been held with the commanders of regiments, in which it was the unanimous expression, that, unless enabled by reinforcements to loid the north side of the river, we could make no successful resistance.

the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces at Gre

Boston papers contain the call for a conventerms of which afford a cheering indication to theat, the plants directly to the rays e case should be so solumn importance of taking active measures that the people of this Commonwealth feel the solble, the case should be so the light of an adjoining a tis rear.

solven importance of saking active uncountries to following articles:

n its rear.

A

It is hereby agree to restore the Union. The call urges the purposes of the rigners, entirely free from party celudice, and fixes the 7th of next month as the day on which the convention shall be held. It is signed by such distinguished names as Joel Parker, Jared Sparka, B. F. Thomas, Francis Bowen, Emory Washburn, and others

Francis Bowen, Emory Washburn, and others equally well known. We append the following extract from the call:

For once in such a crisis let us come together as one people, laying aside all party difference and devote all to our country in this hour of her sore and direful peril. And we can unite on the common ground of the defence of our Government, Constitution, and Laws. The necessity is the more constraining in this time of struggle, amid the din of arms and the horrors of civil war, that we should hold fash by that sheet anchor of our safety, the most exact observance of the laws of the land. If we swing away from that anchor we are adrift on a see of violence, without chart or rudder.

THE BRAVERY OF OUR SOLDIERS ACKNOWL-EDWED IN ENGLAND.—The Manchester Examin er and Times bears foreign testimony to the bravery of our men in these emphatic words: The Americans know, at least, how to fight. Whatever fault may be found with their generalship, it must be admitted that no troops in the world ever fought better. * * Considering that the bulk of the troops which McClellaa handled before Richmond were If the Americans have any desire at all to be rauked among the bravest nations in the world, then their desire is already gratified, and if the sword were sheathed to-morrow,

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS—GROWING GRAV-ITY OF THE MEXICAN OFESTION—A FIREY SCHEME OF GROUPEST-AN ARMY OF EXCHAUTY THOUSAND MEN TO BE SENT

they would have done enough to establish their title to military fame.

(From the New York Times Correspondence.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

If the reports which come to me from the newspaper offices be true, the Mexican question is assuming a gravity which requires all the attention of the Government of the United States. The Mexican army is to be carried to \$80,000 men, instead of 30,000, and this army, for which the provision contracts have already been made, is to remain in that country. The Engineer, who has been sent out with an Etal-angular than the state of the States. The gravity of the state of the States of the Child of Mexico to the Paclifo—a road intended to counteract the Pacific ratiroad of the Americans. The gravity of these facts, if they prove to be true, will not escape the mind of any one. I am told that nutil the last meeting of the Cabinet not more than \$50,000 men were deemed necessary to carry out these projects, but that at that meeting a further (From the New York Times Correspondence,

tently, no doubt, publishing a notice of the immense amount of provisions which have been bought for the Mexican Expedition, and among other items was one of 700,000 kilogrammes of biscuit, which tells a story of itself. All this grand scheme of conquest and occupation in the New World is based on the idea of offering a barrier to the extension of the Anglo-Saxon race to the South and over the region which now belongs to the Latin races. It seems impossible that a man of Napoleon's turn of mind could nurse such a utopan in his breast, and actually attempt to carry it out in the face of a certainty of a war with the United States; but I am assured nevertheless of its truth, and am obliged to admit that all the evidence corroborates its

MR SEWARD'S REPLY TO THE PAISLEY PAR LIAMENTABY REFORM ASSOCIATION. (From the Gingow (Scotland) Malt) The following reply has been received to the

address lately forwarded to the governm the United States by the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1862. }

To Alex. McAndrew, Pecadent, and Robert Cochron, Secretary of the Paialey Parliamentary Reform Association: mentary Reform Argonation:
GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure of reseiving the liberal and courteous address of
the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association
and have submitted it to the President of the
United States and the heads of the Departments
of this covernment.

ond nave momitted it to the resident of the United States and the heads of the Departments of this government.

Engaged in maintaining against an unprovoked and causeless sedition a Government whose principle is the political equality of the members of the State, and whose policy is peace and good will toward all States and all men, it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to no that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us, but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our national ruin. If these representations are true, it is a new and melancholy Illustration of the disposition of mankind to seek to do harm to each other at the cost of common sacrifices and suffering.

For your better appreciation of the character of this contest, and for your most generous wishes for the safety, welfare, and happiness of our country, you will please to necept the thanks of the people of the American continent. I speak in the name of the continent, because I know that the cause of the United States Is accepted by all the American nations ates is accepted by all the American autions one involving ultimately their safety and

imagine, altogether insensible or unfaithful-ime, which always subdues passions other-ies uncontrollable, is gradually freeing that gion from the terrors of the insurrection, and preparing the way for its return to its onstitutional duties, and for the restoration of

itional unity and peace.

It is an occasion of sincer regret for the opte of this country that nations, for whom a have cherished only sentiments of friendip and affection, are disturbed in their institute of the country of the cou dent of each other. On the contarty, they constitute a general society. If all Enrope could not only think but speak as yon do, there would soon be no civil war or insurrection here. In return, Europe would harmony cverywhere. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WM II. SEWARD.

WM II. SEWARD.

the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misnanderstanding shall not interrupt that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

D. A. Hill, Major General.

D. A. Hill, Major General C. S. A.

FORWARD. By JOSEPH A. KUNES, U. S. A. Forward! the path before us lies— The fee is an that path. And we must strike him, as he flies. With earth's communing wrath. No long should theer, no power should save Dark treason from its darker grave!

| For the Louisvilla Journal.

Forward! the land that gave us birth, The laws which prove us frea, The lies which blud to home and hearth Cry "Death or Liberty! A glorious doubt, a glorious tife, Is his, the foremost la thir strife!

Forward! the startled world looks on With mingled hope and fear, While Fame, at every victory won, Emialmo each bright career! Charge, bravely, then, at treason's co And traitors sink to rise no more! Porward! the cry is from our sirey. Our children lisp it, loo. And fan the patricule fires. To home and rountly due. The award unsheathest, and learners' was

Proclaim we conquer, and we save Forward' thy memories of the past, The hopes of coming time, Speak to our hourts with trumpel blast And make our cause sublime? A shield to all who would be free

gel of the movements of his command in irginia, we observe the following referen Gen. McDowell in 11 e report of the buttle Angust 30th. Of course Gen. Milroy's report of his interview with McDowell during the battle is true, and there is no need of comment. Certainly General McDowell should never, unless vindicated by the verdict of a court-martial, be permitted to hold an-

should never, unless vinancaeed by the verture of a court-martial, be permitted to hold another command:

At one time, not receiving assistance from the rear, as I had a right to expect after having sent for it, and our struggling battalions being nearly overcome by the weight and persistence of the enemy's attack. I flew back about half a mile to where I understood Gen. McDowell was with a large part of his rorps. I found him, and appealed to him in the most carnest manner to send a brigade forward at once to save the day, or all would be lost. He answered cobilty, in substance, that it was not his business to licip everybody, and he was not going to help Gen. Sigel. I told him that my brigade had got out of ammunition some time before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with half a dozen different brigades, and that I had not imquired where to what particular corps they belonged. He inquired of one of his aids if Gen. was fighting over there on the left. His aid said he thought he was. McDuwell replied that he would soon help him, for he was a good fellow.

Agreement for excellance of Fillsonfiles.

AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PHISONERS HAZALL'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA., July 22, 1862. The undersigned, having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exners of war, have agreed to t

ARTICLE 1. ARTICLE 1.

It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for fother; privates to be placed on the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following seals. actuance according to the following seal fequivalents.

A general commander in chief or an admit a shall be exchanged for universe.

wates or common semmen.
A Commodore carrying a broad pennant, or
Brigadier General, shall be exchanged for
ficers of equal rank, or twenty privates or

the navy shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common sea-men.

A Lieutenant Commander or a Major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamer.

rivates or common scamen.

A Lieutenant or a Master in the navy, or a

A Lieutenant or a Master in the navy, or a changed for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen.

Masters mates in the navy, or lieutenants and ensigns in the navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers shall be exchanged for officers in equal rank, or three privates or common seamen:

Second, Captains, Lieuteuants, or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all be exchauged for each other, man lo

Local, State, civil, and militin rank held by persons not in actual military service will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military ervice of the respective parties. ABTICLE III.

All prisoners of war to be discharged on pa-de in ten days after their capture, and the isoners now held and those hereafter taken, een actually restored to the lines to which he elongs. ARTICLE V.

Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their own officers and men relieved from parole, enabling each party to relieve from parole, enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

The stipulations and provisions above men-tioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principle involved being:

1. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grades or for privates, according to the scale of equiva-tents.

lents.

2. That privates and officers and men of dif-ferent services may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3. That all prisoners, of whatsoever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as prac-ticable.

izable.

4. That no officer, soldier, or employee in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole intil his equivalent has actually reached the ine of his triends.

5. That the parole forbids the performance of the control of the c ld, garrison, police, or guard or constabula

John A. Dix, Major General. D. II. Hill, Major General C. S. Army. SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners for taken, shall be sent with all reasonable despatch to A. II. Atkens, below Dutch Gap, on James river, in Virginia, or to Yicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article, to the contending parties, so as to render the same increment for the delivery and exchange of pisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ARTICLE VIII. ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VIII. For the purpose of earrying into effect the pregoing articles of agreement, euch part will oppoint two agents, to be called Agen for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delievery of the prisoners at the places agreed upon, and to earry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

And in core and mismadementation shall

And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt

Baltimore, Sept. 28.

The American's special from Sharpsburg says our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 10,000. The official figures in two corps, Sumner's and Hooker's, are as follows: Sumner's corps, officers, killed 11, wounded 89; enlisted men, killed 819, wounded 437, 88, missing 458. Total for the corps 5,200. Hooker's corps, Doubleday's division, killed 98, wounded 660; Rickett's division, killed 152, wounded 999, missing 737; Mend's division, Pennsylvauia reserve, killed 98, wounded 449, missing 23. Total 2,619.

Burnside's loss in killed as the corps.

burnside's loss, in killed and wounded, will e about 1,600. Total loss in the three corps therefore, 8,428. Loss in Franklin's and

eduction in the unuber missing. New York, Sept. 29.
The Times has the following special: W. F. Denuis, Military Agent of Indiana, returned from Sharpsburg on Saturday, and furnishs some valuable information regarding the late attle there. He gives the following summation from the official register of the best in the

hive privates.

Mr. Dennis estimates our aggregate losses at Sharpsburg at a still lower figure than Surgeon General Hammond. He agreed that the rebels suffered much more severely, owing to the superiority of the Union troops in vigor and the quality of arms. He has procured and sent forward 2,000 blankets for the use of Indiana troops there.

CENTREVILLE, VA., Sept. 25.

sent torward 2,000 blankets for the use of Indiana troops there.

CENTREVILLE, VA., Sept. 25.

The ndvance division of Gen. Sigel's corps reached this place ou Moulay last via Falls Church and Fuirfax Court-House. No enemy was found on the road to interpose any obstacle to the progress of our troops or to taking possession of the fortifications on their arrival here, except a few scattering horsemen, who fled before our scouts could bring their carbines to hear upon them.

On Tuesday General Stahl reached this point with an additional force, and he has now command of the place and occupies the house of Mrs. Whalev as his headquarters. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and since Monday scouting parties have been sent out daily in different directious.

New York, Sept. 29.

The Herald's Centreville correspondent says

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29. Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

The special correspondent of Forncy's Press, writing from Pensacola on the 19th, has the following items:

The steam frigate Susquehanna has been condenned and will proceed home the first upportunity. The Iroquois-has her machinery impaired and goes home soon. The Winom made her way through an intricate passage and got into a position which enabled her to fire over the canal with effect at the enemy's gun boats, one of which she hit with three I1-inch shells, which rendered her unmanageable and prevented her from steaming up the

ble and prevented her from steaming up

ommon seamen.

A Captain in the navy, or a Colonel, shall se exchanged for officers of equal runk, or for ifteen privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Colonel or a Commander in he navy shall be exchanged for officers of qual rank, or for fee privates or common seamen.

by the throat, and when it is strangled, we hall be free forever. He anticipated the most open finial results from the proclamation, Ex-Governor Bontwell. of Massachusetts, spoke in complimentary terms of the nonimation of Wadsworth, and suid, in supporting the proclamation. "The principles of freedom are not bounded by race, all men are created in the linage of their maker, and are entitled to equal rights before the Lord. It is the denial of this which has compelled us to partake of the equal rights before the Lord. It is the denial of this which has compelled us to partake of the equal rights before the Lord. It is the Quality of the equal rights before the Lord. It is the Quality of the edge of the partake of the edge of the partake of the edge of the edge of the partake of the edge of the partake of the edge of the partake of the

tured the day before, to escape.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.

The Augusta, Ky., correspondent of the Gazette says the place was attacked by 640 mounted rebels, with two cannon, under command of a brother of John Morgan. The Union forces under Col. Bradford, numbering 120, took refinge in houses and fired from the windows, killing and wounding ninety men. Among the killed were three captains, one of them a vounger brother of Morgan. Among those mortally wounded was Licutenant Colonel Prentice, son of George D. Prentice. The robels were so exasperated at their loss that they set fire to the houses and two squares of the town were burned. Our loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded—the balance of our forces taken prisoners. Subsequently a Union force from Maysville intercepted and attacked the robels, when they field in a panic. Result of the pursuit not learned.

CAINO, Sept. 27.

dred shots were fired at the boat.

Cincinnal, Sept. 29.

The Times' Louisville correspondent says. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, went into the Galt House at half past 8 o'clock this morning, where he met Gen. Nelson and referred to the insulting treatment he had received at his lands in ordering him (Davis) to Cincinnali. Nelson cursed bim in the most infamous manner, and struck him in the face several times. Nelson then retired a few paces. Davis borrowed a pistol of a friend, and advanced up to Nelson, who, by this time gained the stairway, when Davis walked directly to him and tired, Nelson falling into the arms of a Captain who was just coming down stairs.

CINCINNATI, September 29.

The following despatch was received at To May, Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief Washington

(Signed.) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding Special Despatch to the Chicago Evening Journal St. Parl, Minn., Sept. 29. Three hundred Sioux Indians under Little row, attacked Col. Sibley's command on the 3d. The battle lasted two hours, resulting in the repulse of the Indians with a loss of birty killed and a large number wounded. Our whites were killed and thirty or forty wounded.

trayed.
11n the 22d of Murch, 1861, W. W. Loring,

the command of the Department of New Mexico, which Col. Fauntleroy had, after months of imbecilty and indolence, left to fall into the hands of one whose seeession sympathies heralded forth and shadowed in the person of his Adjutant General. Captain Dabney H. Maury had done much to discourage the loyal, and eagender a feeling of dis-trust in the command of this Department. It was during the trip of Col. Loring to Fort Fillmore, and while he yet pretended to the command, that Gen. Camby, then Colonel of of the 19th infantry, assumed in his face the esponsibility for his Government, and directsued by such Generals as Hunter and Phelps, neiting the negroes to revolt. It hopes that President Lincoln will refrain from an act chich will be at once a crime and a blunder, thich will in no way advance the Federal anse, but only deepen and make eternal hate between the two sections. The New York correspondent of the London limes is of opinion that Europe need not fear hat the North will unite to repel foreign inservention. Its conrage is gone and the game slost. d the control of affairs in New Mexico. From this moment a new era dawned upon New Mexico, and from that hour until the Texan forces, leaving one half of their number killed, wounded, and prisoners, behind them, aban-doned the country, has he governed, comnanded, and directed with justice, impartiality and, success.

General Edward R. S. Camby was born in he State of Kentucky, and appointed a cadet is lost.

There is no political news of importance.

The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool and Manchester prescuted an address to Mr. Laing, who unde a lengthy address on IndianalTars, in which he said we could not expect from the State of Indiana in 1835. He graduted at West Point on the 30th of June, 1839, and on the 1st of July of the same year, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Second lairs, in which he said we could not expect an fron India during the next twelve months. It, therefore, it should be impossible to get colon raised in the Southorn States, the present risis mest go on with augmenting evids for the next twelve months; but he believed that many months would not elapse before the termination of the struggle and the recognition by England and other great powers of the Southern Confederacy. Jute is authoritatively pronounced too brittle for a substitute for cotton.

France,—The La France asserts that a majority of the cabinet of Juarez have decided our proposing terms of capitulation to Gen. Forry on the basis of the surrender of the city of Mexico and Puebla to the Freuch. The French rotton districts are described as suffering great distress.

Canton dates of August 10 represents that Canton and Mascon had been visited by a violent simon, by which immense damage was done to property, and forry thousand lives were lost.

New York, Sept. 29. lufantry; he was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, June 18, 18 to. It was in this grade that he exhibited staff qualities of the highest order, and accordingly he was at once selected as the Regimental Adjutant. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, in the regular staff of the army, and on the 20th of August, 1847, he was breveted a Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contrerss and Churubusco, Mexico." On the 13th of September, 1847, he was again breveted Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant conduct, &c., at De Beleu Gate, Mexico."

Was along a platean interspersed with slight depressions, and furnished excellent over for two lanes, or "contry roads," served them admirably as rifle-pits, the reliels kneeling and firing without exposing more than their heads. The line of battle was some four or five miles long, a portion of Antietam Creek, a stream not easily fordable, and crossed by substantial stone bridges, protecting their right largely. The crossing of the creek hy the right wing that the position had tust been gained well up to the Williamsport road. On the left, where Burnside commanded, the creek had yet to be crossed.

The hadden and protection the standard of the left of the creek had yet to be crossed. lufantry; he was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, June 18, 1846. It was in

Beleu Gate, Mexico."

When the Tenth Regiment United States Light Infantry was organized in March, 1855, he was selected as one of the Majors, and again when the additional regiment to the columns of brigades three in lines. ost.

New York, Sept. 29.

The Herald's despatch says that the few intabilitants left at Centreville are nearly in a
date of starvation. Everything has been tacen from them, including nearly all the live ragons are strewn along the roads in the line of the retreat, while careasses of dead horse and mules are discovered every few rods.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.

gation of material that has been brough her. For 13 miles the eye never losses of camps.

Melanghlin, of Bradley Johnson's staff

Judge Lane, of Northern Alabama, is here, and arges, as do all men who live in that section of country, the importance of taking possession of East Tennessee and holding it against all rebel comers. He says if our lines extended to the whole southern boundary of Tennessee, the rebel army of the West would be entirely amble to support itself. Speaking from a thorough knowledge of the nature of the country south of that line, he says it is ineapable of producing the requisite supplies. He cousiders the recent movement worthward of the rebel armies to be in the main great foraging expeditious in search of bread.

The Times's correspondence asserts that the conscription act is being actively and most rigidly enforced in that portion of Eastern Virginia now occupied by rebel troops. Every white male person between lifteen and six-ly-five years is being pressed into the rebel

The Baltimore American Turnishes the fol-lowing additional news from last night: A ride from the centre army on the Potomac to its right wing at Williamsport gives one an impression of an inmense number of men and Dr. McLaughlin, of Bradley Johnson's staff, gave himself up to our pickets.

He stated that he was utterly tired of rebelservice, and he would sooner be in Fort Medienry than with their army in Virginia. Our advance is four or tive miles out, and a rebel force composed of the brigades of Lonsiana and North Carolina troops are in our immediate front, and show a disposition to coutest our further advance.

A spirited cavalty and artillery skirmish took place this morning, in which our men did well and drove the enemy some distance. A rebel cuvalry officer was captured and brought into the ferry.

Washington correspondence of the New wen distinguished in mny era. He was born n 1746, lost his father in 1749, and was reased y his mother, a woman of uncommon eny his mother, a woman of uncommon enownments, and exceedingly well fitted for
uch a task. He began his school education
at Harrow, continued it at Oxford, and afterward pursued his studies on the continent,
le was the finest linguist of his time, and not
le was the finest linguist of his time, and not
was the finest linguist of his time, and or
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erals liftl and McClaws. The battle was the
relative to the static lift of the line uly wrote in the Latin, Freuch, and German ut excelled in the Oriental tongues, to which gave years of enthusiastic study. His conibutions to literature from the Arabic, l'ersian, and llindoo poets, are among the finest specimens now extant, the franslations having intt and Milrey s.

3. Because uone of the regiments raised exhe British East Iudia Company, at which time he received the honor of knighthood. He was h Halleck has treated him personally and aken sick at Calentta in 1794, and died after

> of life. As a statesman, jurist, philosopher, 1ste for belles-lettres gave enthusiasm to all heavy force on both hanks as we his literary pursuits. His prose was far more clegant than any specimens of the Addisonian school, and everything from his pen gave evidence of the most profound research. He was lamented Col. Kingsbury fell. at once an caruest advocate of reforms, and a stickler for law and order. He stood up boldy for the rights of the people, and at one ime lost easte with the British government or his defence of the American Revolution. le wrote a most spirited Latin ode to Liberty, dedicated to the struggling colonists, which of Europe. We have been at some pains to procure a correct copy of the poem named in ur caption, which we here subjoln. It is attr prefixed the original title. Alcans, it will be Mitylene, in Lesbos, contemporary with Sappho, 600 years before the Christian era, whose muse was devoted to the praise of liberty, and who was the inventor of Alcaic verses. The sentiment of the annexed ode was taken from

a fragment attributed to Alcaus, which pre-faced the poem when first published: AN ODE What roughtings a State?

Not high raised battlement or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or mouted gate;

Not high raised battlement or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or mouted gate;

Not less and cred termined ports,
Not less and braid received ports,
Where, laughting at the storm, rich maybe ride;
Not stard and spangled couries,
Where low drived business walts perfume to pilde
No! Men, tight-minded men,
With powers as lar above dull brutes endued
As beast evel cider be ke and brainble rude,
Men, who their dulies know,
Men and their rights, said, knowing dare maintain
Prevent the lonication d blow,
These constitutes a Shit they rend the chaln
The secretions and globes chile
She empress, crawning good, repressing itt.
Shit if the rescred trong a vapor rinks,
This labor is the sile-long lang cross and links is finit rais, and at her budding shrinks.
Such was this heaven-loved isle,
Than Les-loss larger and the breatted ore?
No more shall freedom smite. BY SIR WILLIAM JONES. Washington, Sept. 30.
The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to headquarters of the army by Geu. McClellan:
NEAN SHAROSBURG, Sept. 29—1.30 P. M. not more shall treatent under that British languish and be men no more? since all must like teeps, hose weet rewards, which decorate the brave, "Tis folly to declime."

NEAN SHARDSHURG, Sept. 29—1.30 P. M.
To Maj, General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.:
I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the hattle of South Mountain and Antietam:
At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1806 wounded, and 76 missing, Total 2.315.
At Antietam our loss was 2.016 killed, 9.416 wounded, and 1.041 missing, Total 12.402. Total loss in the two battles 14.784. The loss of the rebels in the two battles 14.784. The loss of the rebels in the two battles, us mear as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate. Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3.000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops.
Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the disant portion of the battlefield which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500. The loss of the rebels at 5 outh Mountain camout be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater manber of was seen. ederal loss at Owensboro, according to Col. Wood's report to Gov. Morton, was three wounded has since died. The rebel loss was nirty-six dead on the field and thirty wound-d. Seven of the wounded have since died. ommander acknowledges a loss of eighty.

GRAVE OF IRVING.—We take the following om the last paper of "Rus-Urban Rambles," from the last paper of "Rus-Urban Rambles," in the New York Evening Post:

Burns is not more closely associated with Ayr, or Scott with Abbotsford, or Shakespeare with Stratford, than is Washington Irving with Tarrytown. Here he spent his maturer years and old age, and here, audit the affectionate regrets of every one, is the place he breathed his last. All who attended his functal will remember that exquisite day when, as if in kindly remembrance of the event, the cold and icy winds of December re-

red, and it seemed as if spring had come Washington Irving's grave is in the apper Washington Irving's grave is in the apper and more modern part of the cemetery, for the lower part, near the old church, contains the lead of revolutionary times. The Irving fun-ity lie in a row of graves, the burial lot being surrounded with a green hedge. Thick, low-white slabs, each exactly similar to the other, those mark the graves. There is no preten-tions monument. The father and mother of the Irvine lie side by wide their tomb-books.

the Irving lie side by side, their tomb-stones bearing these inscriptions:—
"William Irving—Died Detober 25, 1807, aged 76 years, 1 month and 11 days."
Synam Sanders, wife of William Irving—Died April 9, 1817, aged 78 years, 11 months and 15 days."
Next to these, at the foot of the whitest stone, lies the freshest grave. It is the grave that was opened and closed on that sweet—that almost unnaturally sweet—December day, and the pure white stone bears these words:

Washington.

Colonel in the United States Rifles and Brevet Colonel in the United States Array, assumed

Light Infantry was organized in March, 1853, he was selected as one of the Majors, and again when the additional regiments were raised in 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. His present commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers is dated the 31st of March, 1862.

No officer of the regular army can exhibit his history with more pride; and, while he stands thus officially hefore the country, his friends and acquaintances need not to be reminded of those pure principles of character which but adorn his military career.

What Constitutes a State.—The New York Journal of Commerce says there have been going the rounds of the press, for several years, various extracts from the old poem, "What Constitutes a State." but most of them are changed or garbled, and none of them, as far as we have noticed, have been credited to the real author. This poem was written in 1781, by Sir William Jones, a native of London. The nuthor was one of the most remarkable men of that age, and would have been distinguished in my crat. He was born in 1746, lost his father in 1749, and was recard.

with the bayonet.

Richardson's Division now pushed forw to reinforce and support French, who was be on one side and a corn field on the other and in this lane the rebels were actually pil been pronounced in some cases superior to the originals. He was a careful student of law, and in this lane the rebels were actually piled been pronounced in some cases superior to the originals. He was a careful student of law, lead. Except at the hrilge across the Anticument 1783 was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in Roman was fighting appears to heard to more desperate fighting appears to heard.

lamented Col. Kingsbury fell.

Upon walking over the field so hotly or tested, the evidences abound, especially no the centre and the right of the centre of ollines, of the terrible carnage that occurre Amongst our forces where the brigades me tioned charged over the crest of the hills a were repulsed from the woods, the slangh was most fearful, the ground, as far as hod could be distinguished, being thickly stres with them. To the left of where Clark. Fran battery of French's division was stationed one of the most effective volunteer batter in the service—a large group of dead hor attracted attention. Wounded and turn loose at different points where the fight we the holtest in this part of the field, they herded together in their affright and pain of the field that the description is a field bettle.

ien were kicking about, almost afra

Died April 9, 1817, agol 18 years, 11 months and 15 days."

Next to these, at the foot of the whitest stone, lies the freshest grave. It is the grave that was opened and closed on that sweet—that was opened and closed on that sweet—that almost unanturally sweet—December day, and the pure white stone bears those words:

Washington,
Son of William and Sarah S. P. Irving, bied November 28, 1859, aged 76 years, 2 mos and 25 days.

Some friendly hand has thrown a wreath of immortelles upon the grave. The gate that leads to the burial lot is open, as if it were often visited, and the morning sunlight flickers in checkered play upon the grass and tombstones as it filters tremblingly through the case—everything quiet and serene, like the chosing years and calm leath and gentle soul of him who left his Sunnyside cottage home for them more comfortable quarters. Go where one might, in every place that allorded to harrow the bearts of the most lardened in such scenes. We came to the great barn and stack of wheat straw of the Rulette farm, and here might that straw of the Rulette farm, and here might the were been tend to the great barn and stack of wheat straw of the Rulette farm, and here might that allorded to harrow the bearts of the most lardened in such scenes. We came to the great barn and stack of wheat straw of the Rulette farm, and here might that straw of the Rulette farm, and here might that straw of the Rulette farm, and here might that was opened wheat straw of the Rulette farm, and here might that was opened that was one of the most lardened in such scenes. We came to the great bar and stack of the most of the Rulette farm, and here might that was opened that was of the Rulette farm, and here might that was opened that was of the Rulette farm, and here might

Attrival of the steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 20th via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived of this point in 4 o'clock y esterday evening. She was boarded by a news yacht and a summary of her new solvained. The dates by the Europa are two days later than those by the Anglo Saxon.

The Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th, and the Persia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th. The political news by the Europa is unimportant.

The Loudon Daily News editorially taunts the friends of secession with being jubliant over the triumph of slave power, and asks who is to be better off for it. It says that should the hopes of the English friends of secession be realized and the twenty millious of freeding of the North pusilbraimously consent to let six millious in the South give have to the coult ment of the North pusilbraimously consent to let six millions in the South give have to the coult ment of the survey of the restrict of the

The Richmond Despatch of September 27th says. 'Our army is duly increasing by accessions of stragglers and consempts.

The Despatch contains an item from a Texas paper, dated Sept. 3, which says Sam. Houston is alive yet, and well, and living on his distinguished.

on is alive yet, and well, and hving on his old homestead.

The Richmond Examiner says that the public highway in the valley of Vinginia, from Winchester to Stunnton, is crow-ded with suffering and wounded soldiers. Poor fellows, who were in the terrible fights of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday of last week. They left the buttlefield for home or the hospital, and were too weak to proceed and had no money to procure their passage.

Hersson, Mo., Sopt. 20. hich runs some three miles to the rear of introshurg, which was to the left of their intre. The rebel General had halted here, sell knowing that to pass the Potomac within annihilation be must make a desperate tand in advance. It would never do to accept the passage of a broad river, with high and steep banks, with the formfable artillery of McClellan playing upon the rebel hosts at such fine, advantage. The rebel chief must attempt to give the national forces a check and thereby gain breathing space to quit the soil of Maryland, the advance upon which had proved so fatal to his hopes.

The position was certainly well chosen. It was along a platean interspersed with slight depressions, and furnished excellent cover for the position was certainly well chosen. It was along a platean interspersed with slight depressions, and furnished excellent cover for large and the slape of corn-fields, stone-wall such as a firming two companies of them and capturin the notorious generith chief. Elliet Minnor and thirteen of his party, together with sor three countries of the man desperate that the provides of the position was certainly well chosen. It was along a plateau interspersed with slight depressions, and furnished excellent cover for large and wounded soldiers. Poor fellows, who were in the terrible fights of Sunday, and Thesalay, and expendit so that the terrible fights of Sunday, and Thesalay, and expendit spendit so the terrible fights of Sunday, and Thesalay, and expendit spendit s

isguise, and being recognized by persons

appl 3. The corps of General Sigel has been largely reinforced within the past two weeks, and it is reported that he is on the track of the enemy not far from Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. archaracterized by armony of sentiment, and nanatimey armony of sentiment, and nanatimey armony of sentiment, and nanatimey armony of sentiment of the most vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. (Signed) N. J. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 29.

The appearance of the General and armidable staff on the street collected quite ormidable staff on the second of citizens.

The Thirty-third regiment lower volunteers arrived this morning and marched out to Benton Barracks, making an imposing appearance and receiving many warm encominms from the people.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! WILLIAM A. BARCHELON'S one brited Hair Dye produces a color not to be destinguished from nature— warranted not to house the Batr in the loa to remed evthe ill off ete of bad dree, and tovicoret who flair for ille. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR in-tently turns a -picsolid Black or Bown, leaving the thair soft and beautiful. Soil by all Druncle's &c.

Few The Genuine is sirred WithiaM A. BATCHELOR on the four-addes af each box. FACTORY No. St Harring Street New York (Lote NO. Broad and 14 Road arest, locality)

The miles and a half from Sinadeford clavers, a Y MARE, about it y hands high, I years old list print, with black more and tail. No other marks (ppraised in 350 for the understand.) of July, less.

GEU J GAILBREATH, 1 P J C U.S. Assessma's Dernie, First Polle vias District Kv., niwenshire, 16th Sept. 1862.)

nitable persons to be Assistant Assessors in an intensity of his Bistrict as may be designated and here-fore published announced. In S. TODD. Assessor ist Collection District K wite ky 21 wt. Henderson: Kx paper c py and send hill as above. BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. R. M. INGALLS,

ange dakwif

On the 1d day of hely, 1998, a magro by calling himself AAMO v GLEOV, was committed to the Jeffress country tall sea ranama of account to the Jeffress country tall sea ranama of account tall, to feet 1's inches abids, we shall sea from the second talls, no heart, terred free, high f whend a second talls, no heart, terred free, high f whend a second talls, no heart, terred free, high f whend a second talls, and we have the belong to Roperty Ding of A ar am., and was purch seed of Mr. M. (whine, of Lexic, ros, Ky.

RUNAWAY.

NOTICE.

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h day of a count, 1942, a new country in law a rise way play years of age, black size.

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